

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE WANTS OF GREAT CITIES.

THERE are many monopolies established in the public interest, and which depend solely for their existence upon the public toleration of them as necessary evils. Monopolies are things so odious that no excuse can justify them, except the consideration that by their means great objects are achieved which could not otherwise be accomplished. Of this class of monopolies, that of the supply of water to large towns and cities is at once the most important and the most abominable. No civilised community could tolerate the trade of one great baker, or miller, or butcher, charging his own price, and raising the market at his own pleasure; yet the people of our large towns have hitherto endured the equally pernicious monopoly of the water merchants—of men who dole out to us a scanty supply of one of the first necessities of existence—who charge us a famine price for liquid filth, and deprive us of our healthful and requisite share of the greatest as well as the commonest of all natural blessings, pure water.

Originally, the water monopolists were public benefactors. They undertook, in their corporate capacity, and at great risk, the task which private enterprise was unwilling or unable to accomplish. They may, not unreasonably, allege the hardship, after success has crowned their enterprise, that they should be deprived of the profit for which they speculated, and held up to public odium for doing what none else at the time had spirit and courage to do. But every monopolist may make a similar claim. There never was a monopoly that did not entrench itself, either upon a service rendered, a sum paid, or a prescriptive right. But the public necessity, which is the growth of time and circumstance, is superior to all these; and no monopoly ought to be endured in a civilized country if its operation is to shorten or impair life—to create a nuisance or a pestilence—or to deprive mankind of the healthy enjoyment

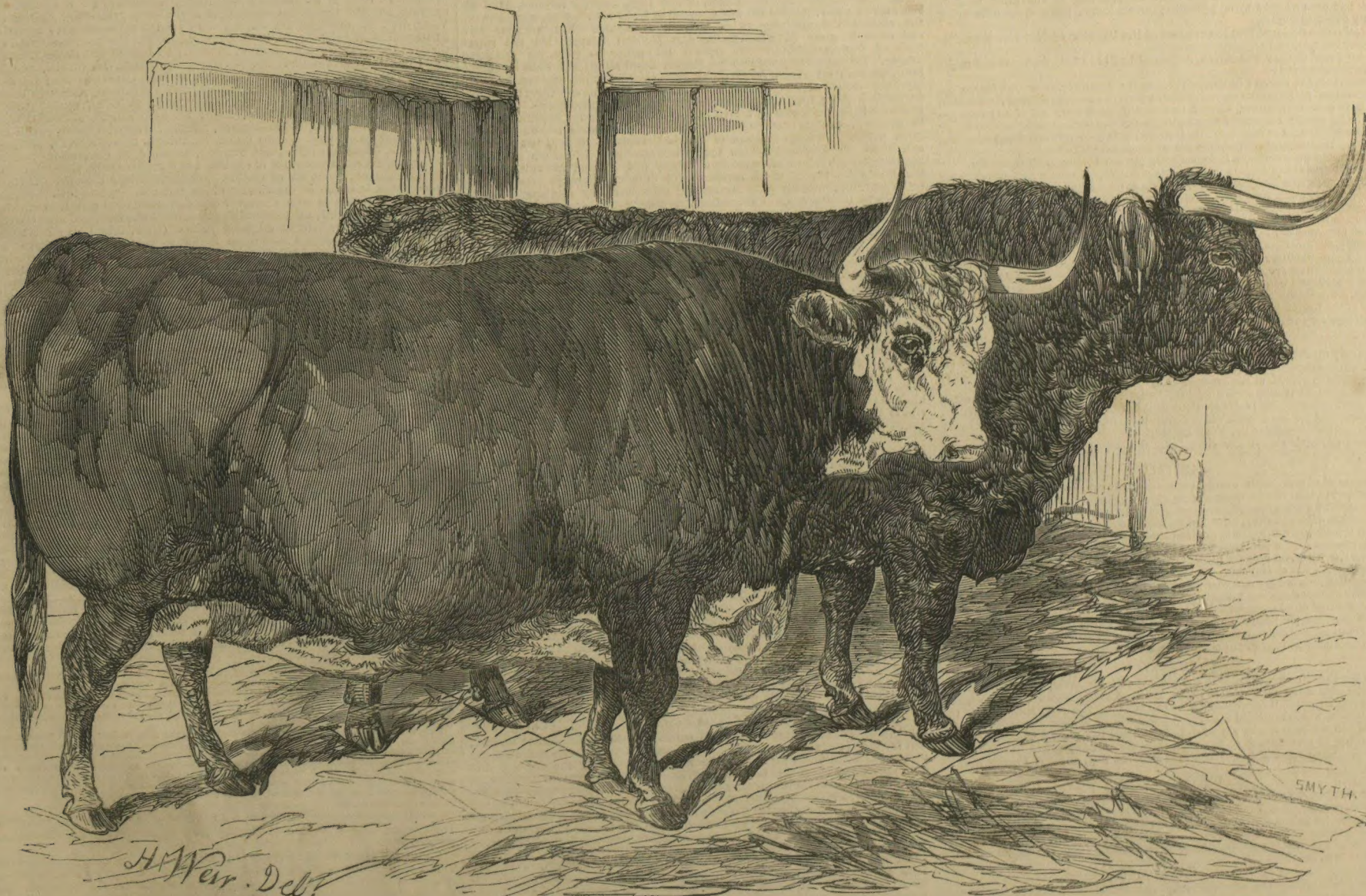
of their animal functions. Ancient communities understood these things better than modern ones. It is a strange chapter in the history of civilisation, that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the largest, most populous, and most refined city in the world should not have arrived at such a degree of intelligence as to make the supply of water to the people a matter of municipal, and not of private arrangement.

Private enterprise, with the spur of cupidity in its side, has, no doubt, been able to achieve many things which might otherwise have remained unaccomplished. But it begins to be understood that there are some things which private enterprise cannot touch with safety, and that there are municipal, as well as individual and national rights which require the most jealous supervision on the part of a people having any real claims to freedom or to civilisation.

So much evil has been done by our acquiescence in this cruel monopoly—so many lives have been lost—so much disease has been generated—so much vice and immorality have been clearly traced to its operation, that the people have at length opened their eyes wide enough to measure it in its whole magnitude; and it is now very generally acknowledged that an abundant supply of wholesome water should, strictly speaking, be a matter of sanatory and municipal police, not of trade; and that communities ought no more to be at the mercy of speculators for water, than for light and air and permission to breathe.

It is difficult, however, to uproot a monopoly like this—which is not supported by any statutory enactment, but which simply exists by its own weight and antiquity, and its occupation of a field unoccupied by others. Such a monopoly in private individuals can only be combated successfully by the creation of a legal monopoly, vested in the public. Every well-regulated city should monopolise certain functions and duties, and suffer no intrusion upon them. In all civic and sanatory purposes there should be no divided

rule. But before a city like London can exercise powers so great, it must itself exist as one community and as one corporation—with one jurisdiction and with one authority co-extensive with its boundaries. But there is in fact no such place as municipal London. It does not exist even as an idea. The old City is a mere fragment, and its Lord Mayor is a nobody, who can only exercise such petty powers as he has within a very narrow boundary, and without reference to the wants or necessities of the far more important agglomerations of towns that hem it in on every side. For all useful purposes the old City is obsolete—Elizabethan London is not the London of the age of Victoria. We think, however, that the time is fast approaching when for all sanatory and municipal purposes, for drainage, sewerage, gas-lighting, police, water supply, and local self-government of every kind, no difference of size or jurisdiction between the city of London and the metropolis of Great Britain ought to be permitted; and when Southwark, Lambeth, Westminster, Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and all the immense out-lying districts, with their population of two millions, should be included with the city of London in one grand municipality, governed severally by their Mayors or Sub-Mayors, popularly elected and popularly responsible. Then, and then only, may the inhabitants hope that sanatory precautions will be complete, that the Thames will be unpolluted, that water will be abundant in the houses of the poorest, that the burial of the dead among the living will be entirely prevented, and that London will be a well-governed and healthy city. Vestries and local boards are very useful bodies in their way; but the manner in which they manage the public interests in some of the monster parishes of London, is not such as to encourage the idea of their immaculateness, or to prevent us from desiring their abolition, and the substitution, in their room, of a more responsible authority. The squabbles of parish with parish, of vestry with



CLASS I.—NO. 19.—MR. R. JONES'S HEREFORD OX.—£30. PRIZE, AND SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS.

CLASS VI.—NO. 80.—MR. J. ROB'S WEST HIGHLAND OX.—£10 PRIZE.—(SEE PAGE 388.)

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE-SHOW.

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

vestry, and of board with board—the clashing of contending jurisdictions, and the perpetual surging and heaving of local jealousies and animosities, stand constantly in the way of improvement. Our sanitary reformers must not lose sight of this subject. The growth of London is one of the most extraordinary things in an extraordinary age, and care must be taken that it do not increase in filth and unwholesomeness as it increases in size, and that its polluted and poisoned river, its contaminated atmosphere—foul with the abominations both of the living and the dead—do not at last render it unfit for human habitation. To remove these various evils, a large and centralised authority is needed, with power to tax and to untax, and to abolish all private monopolies in water, in gas, in paving, in sewerage—to equalise poor-rates, and to make the labour of paupers available for street cleansing, and other sanitary purposes. This is the great necessity of the metropolis—a necessity that will grow with its growth, and increase with the millions of its population.

In this respect London should be a municipal republic, preserving to the fullest extent the right of self-government, but concentrating authority in order to economise it. The genius of the English people is eminently municipal and local; but, for all purposes except that of electing members to Parliament in the various boroughs of which this mighty metropolis is composed, the genius of the people finds no room for its display. The people have no effective control over their own affairs; they are the prey of jobbers and monopolists. Their substance is wasted, their health is impaired, their comfort is destroyed in a thousand vexatious ways, and they are powerless to help themselves.

The present has been called “the age of great cities.” It is high time that something should be done to prevent great cities from becoming great nuisances, and to secure to their inhabitants those local and civic rights, which are far more important for their welfare, for their health, and for their good government, than those merely political privileges for which the people are most clamorous. While water and light are only sold at famine prices, while pestilence is to be had for the seeking, and while the pauperism of one parish is maintainable for one shilling in the pound, and that of the parish adjoining cannot be fed under five shillings, we cannot but think that a large municipal reform is needed to introduce something like an equality of burdens, and to make London a wholesome and a comfortable residence. It is high time that the proper distinction should be drawn between civic and national requirements—that the public should look after the public interest—that the tasks which cannot be accomplished in detail should be undertaken in the gross, and that the health of whole communities should cease to be at the mercy of interested monopolists and jobbers on the one hand, or of ignorant though well-meaning obstructives on the other. Such a reform would, doubtless, be a large and a startling one, but that is no reason why it should not be undertaken.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is no intelligence of importance from Paris. A grand dinner was given by the Prefect of the Seine to the President of the Republic, on Monday, to commemorate the President's election, that day being its anniversary. Upon the health of the latter being drunk, Louis Napoleon referred to the year that had expired, during which period he had held the chief rule. He said he felt proud that by the assistance of those Ministers who had surrounded him he had been able to maintain the law intact, and to preserve tranquillity without recourse to violence. He trusted that the forthcoming year would be more fertile in happy results, of which he could have no doubt, feeling assured that men of heart and intelligence would unite together to establish the eternal principles of religion and morality, as well as the new rules of a sound policy. Loud applause followed the conclusion of the President's speech. The banquet was succeeded by a ball. A brilliant crowd circulated throughout every part of the vast building. Upwards of 6000 invitations had been issued, and the rooms were at one time so full that it was difficult to move. The President of the Republic, attended by the Prefect and the deputation of the municipal council, promenade the rooms until a late hour, conversing affably with several parties.

On Monday evening a petition was presented to the Assembly from Marseilles for the better observance of the Sabbath. After a good deal of conversation, the petition was referred to the Minister of Justice.

In the Assembly, on Tuesday, M. Baum attacked the Minister of War for his late circular to the police, ordering them to supply him with confidential reports on the conduct of official persons, and also on the general disposition of the public, so far as coming within their observation.

The Minister of War defended himself, by referring to the same practice which had been adopted by all preceding Governments, and also upon its being strictly constitutional.

Col. Charras declared that the conduct of the Minister of War was inquisitorial, and encouraged imaginary discoveries.

The order of the day was moved, and voted by 378 to 202, thus giving a majority to Ministers of 176.

The Minister of Finance has brought before the Assembly his motion for the re-establishment of the impost on spirituous liquors. He contends that there has been no outcry against it, and that, if it is rejected, he knows not of any measure which can supply its place; for an income-tax has been already repudiated by the Assembly and the country. He stated that fifty-eight provincial towns had expressed themselves favourable to the reimposition of the tax.

Ministers calculate upon a large majority in their favour on the question.

A practical exemplification of what is understood among the peasants by Socialism was given lately at Monzeil (Vendée), by a small number of persons, who commenced digging up the land, with the view of dividing it into equal portions among themselves. The sub-prefect and an armed force quickly repaired to the spot, and captured the whole party.

Some members of the Montagne have presented a proposition to the National Assembly, to the effect that, in order to make up the deficit which would be caused by the abolition of the tax on potable liquors, a patriotic donation should be made until new receipts be created; such donation, however, to be limited to the year 1850, and be received by the collectors of the ordinary taxes.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, the English engineer, has been made a Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honour. This gentleman, it will be remembered, made the surveys for the Northern Railway.

ITALIAN STATES.

The only quarter from which any news comes is Rome, and even that is of an uncertain character. On the 4th inst. it was thought probable that the Pope would speedily return, at the instance of M. Baraguay d'Hilliers.

From Austrian Italy we learn that the fortifications at Verona are proceeding with great activity. No hopes are entertained of saving the free port of Venice; it is even believed the arsenal will be transported to Pola. Taxes are so heavy that several communes of the Venetian territory have proposed the dismissal of all their employés except the clerk, and the suppression of all expenses of charity.

AUSTRIA.

The report of a probable misunderstanding between Austria and Prussia, on the ground of the former objecting to the Prussian scheme of German Unity, which is to be inaugurated at the approaching Diet at Erfurt, has been revived; but nothing definite or certain is known on the question.

In Hungary great discontent prevails among all parties with the present order of things—the high aristocratic party, because their privileges are broken down; the popular party, on account of the encroachments made upon their liberty by the administration of Haynau.

From Bohemia we learn, under date of the 8th inst., that an evening paper in Prague had been suppressed, and several students arrested in consequence of some appearances of disaffection in that city.

A Vienna publication and circulation of six of the principal Vienna papers (th-*Presse* among the number) has been stopped. These papers will not be allowed to appear so long as the state of siege continues.

TURKEY.

We have advices from Constantinople of the 25th ult., at which date the affairs between Russia and Turkey were not in so satisfactory a state as could be wished. There was a continual interchange of notes between the representatives of the two Powers, which indicated that every difference of opinion respecting the refugees had not been finally adjusted, though, from the secrecy observed, it was impossible to ascertain, with anything like correctness, where the difficulties existed. The British fleet continued in Besika Bay, and the French fleet at Oarlan.

UNITED STATES.

The steamer *America* reached Liverpool on Wednesday morning, with letters and papers from New York of the 28th ult. Tranquillity prevailed throughout the States. A deficit of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 dollars had been discovered in the treasury, and a new loan, or a revision of the Tariff, or both, were expected. It is understood that the deficiency arises from the expenses of the Mexican war, indemnity, &c.

CANADA.

There is nothing new relative to the annexation movement by this arrival. Some disturbances had broken out among the Indians at Lake Superior, respecting the copper lands; but, upon the arrival of troops from Toronto, the riots were put down.

MEXICO.

Accounts from Mexico of the 29th ult. state, that a conspiracy had been formed to restore Santa Anna, the leader of which had been captured and shot.

BERMUDA.

We learn from the last arrival that there has been a riot in Bermuda, owing to the Legislative Council having passed a law subjecting debtors to the same prison discipline as criminals. Several lives were lost.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received the Cape papers of the 20th October, being one day later than the last advices.

We read in the *South African* of that date:—“From all parts of the colony the most convincing proofs are daily received of the unalterable determination of the colonists to rely upon the pledge. Let them be well assured that their final deliverance depends on that alone.”

“It need not be observed that business is not suspended with ordinary, well-known, and honest customers. Shops are only half, or rather only partially, closed. The main business of the colony proceeds with little interruption, and that little will soon be found to be less than is generally supposed.”

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF CAERNARVON.

HENRY JOHN GEORGE HERBERT, third Earl of Caernarvon, and Baron Porchester, of High Clere, Hants, in the peerage of Great Britain, was the elder son of Henry George, the second Earl, by his wife, Elizabeth Kitty, daughter and heiress of Colonel John Dyke Acland. He was born at the family town mansion, 43, Grosvenor-square, on the 8th June, 1800. When about eleven years old, on his father's succession to the Earldom, he became, by courtesy, Lord Porchester, a title by which he was best known afterwards. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. After the completion of his studies, his Lordship went upon a long tour of foreign travel. He was in Italy in 1821, and soon after visited the Peninsula, where, having taken an active part in favour of Don Carlos, he fell into the hands of the opposite party, with whom he remained for some time a prisoner. Thence his wanderings extended through Morocco and other parts of Africa, through a considerable portion of Germany, and through the cities of Greece.

From these travels Lord Porchester returned to England an accomplished gentleman, to win distinction as an orator, a poet, and a dramatist. “The Moor,” a poem, and “Don Pedro,” a tragedy, established his literary reputation, and his brief but brilliant career in the House of Commons gave fame to his eloquence. Amongst the speeches that he there delivered against the Reform Bill, there was one so impressive and efficient that Sir Robert Peel said he should be perfectly contented to rest the whole cause at issue upon the arguments contained in that single harangue—an assertion which was met with laudatory cheers from both sides of the House.

Lord Porchester married, on the 4th August, 1830, Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, and niece to the late Duke of Norfolk. By this lady his Lordship leaves a numerous issue.

Lord Porchester succeeded to the Earldom of Caernarvon on the death of his father, the 18th April, 1833; but he found the sphere of his genius contracted in the Upper House, and supervening ill-health compelled him, in a great measure, to retire from public life. His attention was latterly much occupied in the restoration of the old family seat, Highclere Castle—a work commenced in 1841, and hardly yet finished. He was also a cultivator of the more curious and beautiful American plants, having in his garden some of the rarest specimens ever imported to England. His action, in 1844, against Mr. Villebois, to maintain his right of free warren over the manors of Highclere and Burghclere, created some sensation at the time; and the wide expression of satisfaction on its termination in favour of the Earl was a strong proof of his Lordship's popularity. His death is now no less the subject of general regret. This good and gifted nobleman expired on the 10th instant, at Pusey, the residence, in Berkshire, of his sister's husband, Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P. His Lordship had not completed his 50th year. He is succeeded in his honours by his eldest son, Henry Howard Molyneux, now Earl of Caernarvon, in the 19th year of his age.

THOMAS STAPLETON, ESQ.

The decease of this eminent antiquary occurred on the 4th inst. He was the second son of the late Thomas Stapleton, Esq., of Carlton, in Yorkshire, and next brother of Miles Thomas Stapleton, who established his co-heirship to the ancient Barony of Beaumont, and had summons to the House of Peers in 1840. Mr. Thomas Stapleton was born 16th of October, 1806, and had consequently completed his forty-third year.

SIR MARC ISAMBART BRUNEL.

SIR MARC ISAMBART BRUNEL, one of the most eminent engineers of this or any age, was born at Hagueville, department of L'Eure, Normandy, in 1769. He was the son of Jean Charles Brunel, and the scion of a family of ancient name and descent, and of landed Norman estate, which they, though Royalist, held to this day. He was intended for the Church, and was sent for his education to the ecclesiastical seminary of St. Nicain, at Rouen. But his taste for, and rapid progress in, mathematics and physical science, led the superiors of that establishment to induce his father to have his prospects altered. He accordingly entered the French Royal Navy; and while an officer in it, he gave evidence already of his great mechanical and engineering skill.

The French Revolution interrupted his advancement at home, and drove the young Brunel, a Royalist, to seek safety and occupation in the United States. There he rose speedily to eminence as a civil engineer. The Bowery Theatre, recently burnt down, and the Cannon Foundry, at New York, were among his American works. Towards the end of the last century, Brunel left America and came to England, where the patronage and friendship of Lord Spencer brought him at once into notice, and secured for this country the invaluable benefit of his services. His first, and perhaps his most useful work here, was his plan for making ship-blocks by machinery. It is needless to comment on the originality, the beauty, and the success of this well-known invention. It has saved a fortune to the State, and it remains, after a lapse of forty years, to this day unaltered. The sawmills at Chatham and Woolwich, the circular saw for cutting veneers, the machine for winding cotton into balls, owe their improvement or origin to Brunel. Then came his knowledge to assist in furthering the newly-discovered power of steam upon the waves; steam navigation was continually indebted to him through the whole course of its mighty advancement. In 1824 he commenced a work, which has made his name known throughout the world, and which took nearly twenty years for its completion—we need hardly say that we allude to the Tunnel under the Thames. This gigantic undertaking against gigantic obstacles owes its ultimate realisation to the indomitable labour and energy of Brunel. M. Brunel was knighted in 1841; he was also Vice-President of the Royal Society, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a corresponding member of the French Institute, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Sir M. Brunel had married, in 1799, a daughter of William Kingdon, Esq., by whom (who survives him) he leaves one son, also an eminent engineer, and two daughters, one married to Mr. Hawes, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the other married to the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Vicar of New Brentford. Sir Marc died on the 12th instant, at his house in St. James's Park, aged eighty, deeply and generally regretted, as well on account of his private as his public worth.

A characteristic Portrait of Sir Isambart Brunel will be found accompanying the account of the opening of the Thames Tunnel, in No. 48 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LADY PULTENEY.

THIS lady, who died November 1, at an advanced age, at her residence in Piccadilly, was a daughter of Sir William Stirling, Bart., of Ardoch, and married, first, Andrew Stuart, Esq., of Torrance and Castlemilk, many years Member for Lanarkshire, and last of the male line of the Stuarts of Castlemilk and Darnley. He is represented by his daughters Christian Anne, Elizabeth, and Charlotte, the wife of Robert Harrington, Esq., as co-heirs general. Mrs. Stuart married, secondly, Sir William Pulteney, a distinguished member of the House of Commons, and one of the richest commoners in Great Britain. There being no issue of this marriage, Sir W. Pulteney's immense estates devolved at his death on the Countess of Bath, his daughter by a former marriage with Miss Pulteney, heiress of the Earl of Bath. The Countess of Bath dying without children, the estates were divided amongst branches of the Pulteney family, the Earl of Darlington, and Sir Richard Sutton; Sir William Pulteney's paternal estate of Westerhall and the borough of Weymouth going to his nephew, Sir John Johnstone, grandfather of the present Baronet, who is a minor.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL SIR CHARLES DALRYMPLE.

SIR CHARLES DALRYMPLE, whose death occurred at Maidstone, on the 1st inst., was the son of the late General William Toombes Dalrymple. He took an active part in the duties of his department for many years during the late war, first with the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, and subsequently in Germany, in 1800 and 1801. On his return he was advanced to the rank of Deputy Commissary-General, and proceeded to Madeira. At the breaking out of the war in 1803 he served in England till the year 1808, when he accompanied an expedition under Sir John Sherbrooke to Cadiz, and afterwards joined the army in Portugal, in which country, and in Spain and in France, he served till the end of the war. He was appointed Commissary-General in 1812, and received the honour of Knighthood from the Prince Regent, as a reward for his services. The duties which fell to his lot in the Peninsular war were those of an active and confidential nature, during which he co-operated with the late Sir Robert Kennedy, who had the chief charge of the Commissariat department. Sir Charles Dalrymple received the medal for his services at Talavera, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse. He has left issue four sons and one daughter.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURE AND BRITISH INDUSTRY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at the rooms, No. 17, Bond-street. The attendance was numerous, the gentlemen present representing the branch societies of almost every agricultural county in England. Amongst the company were the Duke of Richmond, K.G. (chair); Hon. H. W. Wilson, Sir John F. Tyrrell, Bart., M.P., C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.; Revs. John Cox (Essex), James Linton (Huntingdonshire), and — Cator (Yorkshire); Messrs. T. Hartshorne and — Locker (Staffordshire), John Eilman (Sussex), Paul Foskett (Surrey), Robert Baker (Essex), S. Jonas (Cambridgeshire), W. Fisher Hobbs (Essex), E. Ball (Cambridgeshire), T. Weall (Herts), W. Bennett (late of Beds), — Stone (Aylesbury), Robert Smith (Devon), S. Chatham (Rutland), Caldecott and Pearman (Warwickshire), R. Healy (Lincolnshire).

The Chairman opened the proceedings by saying that he did not feel it necessary to detain them at any length in introducing the report which had been drawn up by the council, because he hoped that no one present, and not a farmer in England, would suspect for a moment that he had in the slightest degree withdrawn from the cause of Protection. (Cheers.) He still thought that every constitutional means ought to be used to induce the legislature to retrace the step which he maintained had produced the greatest possible ruin to all classes of people in this country. (Hear, hear.) They continued in that society to receive the most lamentable accounts of the ruin which had overtaken too many of these honest farmers who had for years exerted their talents and industry honestly and intelligently in the cultivation of the soil of this country. (Hear, hear.) Where was the use of calling on them to expend more capital, when for the capital they had already expended they did not get back a single penny. (Cheers.) If it were desirable for this country that there should be an improvement in agriculture by the outlay of capital—an improvement which he for one would be glad to see—they must show men that they could get remuneration for their capital, and then there would be no want of such expenditure. There existed at present a most lamentable amount of distress amongst the agricultural labourers. They, in fact, found that by far the greatest proportion of those who had heretofore been able to support themselves and their families by the sweat of their brow, were now without work, simply because the farmers could not afford to employ them at the present prices. (Hear, hear.) He regretted to say, also, that our workhouses were fast filling with those honest men, who only asked for employment to maintain themselves and their families. (Cheers.) But not only were the labourers placed in this miserable and degraded situation, but that fact, and the circumstance of many of the farm labourers receiving out-door relief, had augmented the poor-rates, which the owners and occupiers of real property had to pay. (Hear, hear.) These were evils which he felt from the first would result from the doctrines of the mad theorists of Manchester. He believed that, with the exception of a few of the monied interest, all classes in the country were in a state of the deepest depression. The shipowners, shipbuilders, and all other classes of domestic industry were also suffering; and he thought they would agree with him, that, as Englishmen, they were bound to call upon the Legislature to retrace their steps, and restore that protection of which they had been deprived. (Cheers.)

Mr. Newdegate read the report, which was a document of considerable length, and embraced a full consideration of the present state and prospects of agriculture in England. After some discussion, the report was adopted.

FARM LEASES.—MEETING OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.

On Wednesday, a crowded meeting of the members of the Farmers' Club was held at the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present tenure of land, Mr. R. Smith, the manager of Dartmoor Forest, presided.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the meeting on the numerous attendance of farmers from all parts of England.

Mr. J. Beadel, of Cheshamford, said he would not for a moment question the kindly feelings and strict sense of justice of those who owned the land, but he considered that leases were essential for both. (Hear, hear.) A new form of lease was absolutely necessary, in order to leave the farmer unshackled by those restrictions, as to cropping and cultivation of the land, which were imposed by the antiquated system, and which had been carried down to the present day. The lowest term for a lease should be fourteen years, but twenty-one years was much better. It should be clearly expressed as to which of the two parties should pay tithes and taxes, and that reductions should be made for over-timbered land; although few people would like to see the country denuded of trees, still it could not be denied that in many parts of the country the timber was in excess, and was highly detrimental to the crops. (Hear.) As to the question of game, he felt that reductions ought to be made where it was redundant or too strictly preserved, which was a very great and crying evil. Mr. Beadel, in conclusion, submitted to the meeting a form of lease, which he conceived would meet all the exigencies of the case, and which embraced the several points to which he alluded.

Mr. Shaw said the landlords were entitled to protection to their property. On the other hand, tenants ought to have freedom in cultivating their farms. He considered the lease which had been submitted to the meeting too important to be decided upon then, and he should move that it be published and circulated, in order that the various clauses might be submitted to a future meeting.

Mr. Bennet thought, before the lease was sent out to the public, extreme caution should be used, and a committee appointed to go through all the clauses.

A long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Baker, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Frethwey, Mr. Mechi, and others took part, and, eventually, Mr. Shaw's suggestion was adopted, and the proceedings closed.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—A numerous meeting of delegates from all the principal parishes of the metropolis took place on Tuesday evening, at the board-room of St. George's Workhouse, Southwark, for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions adopted at a preliminary meeting, held in the Vestry-hall, on the 13th ult. There were present representatives from the parishes of St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, St. Luke, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Clement Dances, St. Giles, St. Andrew, Holborn, St. John and St. James, Clerkenwell; St. Mary, Kensington; St. Saviour's, St. John's, St. Olave's, and St. George's, Southwark; St. Mary, Newington; St. Paul, Covent-garden; Lambeth Sanitary Association, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; Bermondsey, Stepney Union, Spitalfields, Rotherhithe, St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Giles, Trinity (Gray's-inn-lane), Strand Union, St. Anne, Soho; St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster, Chelsea Union, Bethnal-green, Aldgate, Poplar, Chelsea parish and union, Paddington, West London Union, St. Bride's, St. Sepulchre's, Islington, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, Shadwell, Bromley, Deptford, St. George's-in-the-East. Mr. George Collinson, chairman of the Board of Guardians of St. George's Union, was unanimously called on to preside. He rejoiced that the efforts made to arouse public attention on the subject of the water supply had been the means of bringing together so large a number of parish officers and others. Individual efforts were of no avail; the metropolis must move as one man, and urge Government and the Parliament to do them justice. (Hear, hear.) It was most desirable the parishes should co-operate as far as possible; the meeting would therefore be asked to concur in the resolutions passed at the former meeting. Their object was not to identify themselves with any particular scheme, but to take such steps as might conduce to the good of the poor, whereby they would most effectually promote their own interests. (Applause.)—Mr. Walker, churchwarden of St. Olave's, moved the first resolution:—

That the parishes whose representatives shall on their behalf sign the list now on the table, and such other parishes in the metropolis as shall think fit hereafter to depute representatives, do form the “Parochial Water Supply Association,” for the purpose of promoting in Parliament and urging on Government measures in the next session of Parliament relating to the supply of water to the metropolis, and for obtaining as speedily as possible for every house an abundant quantity of pure water, on the principle of continuous supply and constant high pressure, and under the immediate control of a public board, representing the rate-payers and owners of property in the metropolis.

It was most important that they should avoid declaring in favour of any particular scheme, or of any particular source whence an improved supply of water was to be drawn. They ought to confine themselves to pointing out the extent of the existing evil. In the southern districts of London the deaths from cholera had been as four to one compared with those on the Middlesex side. This could only be accounted for by their water being entirely supplied from that destructive cesspool the Thames. In other respects the sanitary condition of Lambeth was not worse than that of Wapping or Shadwell. Let them bring this and other facts to the notice of Parliament, and insist that the article of water should be no longer supplied by trading companies. (Hear, hear.) Let them insist on the supply of water being as free as that of air; and, having obtained free trade in corn, let them have it in water also. (Cheers.) Mr. Horne, of St. Luke's, alluded to the enormous cost at which water was supplied to the metropolis. Owing to the waste arising from a multiplicity of companies, the cost was doubled to the public. The eleven companies paid an average dividend of 11 per cent., for which a sum of £150,000 was available; but, in addition to this, the public were taxed to the amount of £180,000 more for carrying on the machinery of these companies. It was said the Government was about to move in this matter, and that was an additional reason why the people should move to prevent further centralisation.—The resolution was agreed to, as also the following:—

That, in order to render the proceedings of the association independent of all influence, excepting that of its constituents, it is expedient to form a fund to defray its necessary expenses; and that, with this view, the representatives of the parishes now present will request their vestries to subscribe a fair proportion of the expenses, not exceeding the sum of £25, to be paid into a bank, to be named, to the account of the Parochial Water Supply Association.

That, for the purpose of demonstrating to Parliament the fact, notorious to all those whose duties lead them among the dwellings of the labouring classes, that there is in London an extreme dearth of water, this meeting recommends that returns be made out of the number of houses in each parish, and number of inhabitants therein, at present wholly without, or only partially supplied with water, together with the amount of rental, and the amount of water-rate paid by houses so insufficiently supplied. And this meeting recommends that such returns be ordered by the vestries of all parishes throughout the metropolis. It was also decided—

That the resolutions should be advertised, and forwarded to the vestry-clerk of each parish. The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening next, at the Lawson Rooms, Gower-street.

OPENING OF THE MARYLEBONE BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Tuesday, the interesting ceremony of opening the public baths and wash-houses erected for the great and opulent parish of Marylebone, on the site of the late tea-gardens attached to the Yorkshire Stingo, New-road, took place in the presence of the churchwardens, vestry, baths and wash-houses commissioners, and a vast assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. This institution, which is the largest of its kind now in the metropolis, and which, from the vast improvements which have been effected in every department under the superintendence

of Mr. Christopher Eales, the architect, may be ranked as the model establishment, has been erected under the superintendence of a baths and wash-houses commission, appointed by the vestry of Marylebone, who adopted the Baths and Wash-house Act soon after it came into operation, in 1847. The cost of the entire building, which is a very neat structure of red brick with Bath stone facings, will amount to very nearly £20,000. The establishment contains 107 baths, with shower and vapour baths in addition, for first and second-class customers. There are also two capacious swimming-baths, surrounded by dressing-boxes; and the washing department contains 84 pair of tubs, with separate drying-closets for each, and a large ironing-room, each class having separate entrances. The whole of the baths are so constructed, that, whilst the greatest privacy is preserved, they have also the advantage of the open area of the whole building at the top, for the purpose of ventilation. The visitors having been conducted throughout the various departments by Mr. Eales, the architect; Messrs. Jacob Bell, McEvilly, Potter, and other commissioners, accompanied by their secretary, Mr. Gomm, were invited to the commissioners' board-room, where an elegant *déjeuner* was laid out for the occasion.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of subscribers and committee of management of this society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned or dead, was held at the offices in Trafalgar-square, for general business. The report for the past year (being the 7th of the society's existence) stated there had been 132 cases, comprising 158 persons, out of whom 144 were successfully treated and recovered, the remaining 11 were beyond the reach of recovery. The number of persons who had bathed in the Serpentine River was estimated at 91,720, which number is nearly 10,000 below the usual average. Twenty persons were rescued from drowning by the society's boatmen, and received medical assistance at the receiving-house—14 other individuals were likewise prevented or rescued from committing suicide; and during the skating last winter a great number who had been immersed were rescued by the society's ice-men. In this country alone the society have been instrumental in saving and restoring more than 25,000 lives. During the past year one honorary gold medal and 16 honorary silver medals were voted for cases of rescue, attended by extraordinary courage and risk of life; 22 honorary bronze medals have been awarded; the thanks of the society presented to nine individuals; and 125 other claimants were rewarded with money.

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.—A general election to the benefits of this excellent institution took place on Monday, at their house, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park. Those admissible to the charity are orphan females who have attained the age of fourteen, and whose parent, prior to his decease, had been in the army, the navy, or the church; and the benefits enjoyed by those received upon the funds are—entire support for a limited number of years, and an education of so superior a character that many of the former wards of the institution are now governesses in the highest families in the kingdom. Before the hour for polling, which was two o'clock, the committee met as usual to transact business, and unanimously passed a resolution expressive of their sorrow at the demise of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, which had deprived that institution, in common with many others, of a most liberal supporter. The number of candidates at the opening of the poll was seven; and the following, at four o'clock, were declared successful:—Frances J. M. Brunton, 1189; Maria L. Sweny, 944; Olivia S. McKie, 885; Henrietta Dukes, 620; Clara J. Cater, 440; Harriet A. Burgess, 427.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, WESTMINSTER-ROAD.—A special court of governors of this charity, held on Monday, at the School-house, Westminster-road, for the election of five children to the school, took place. Mr. R. Forrest, who presided, expressed his regret that, in times of privation and distress like the present, the election did not secure the admission of a greater number of orphans; but the fact was, that the diminution of the subscriptions had obliged the governors recently to sell out £1000 of their stock to meet contingent expenses. The objects of this association are to receive female orphans from the ages of eight to ten years, and to educate and maintain them until of an age to earn their own living, when they are all provided with situations as domestic servants.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Wednesday morning, another edifice, built by this association, for 234 single men, in Spicer-street, Spitalfields, was publicly opened. It possesses many comforts and conveniences—consisting of separate bed-chambers, lavatories, an extensive kitchen, with ample ranges, boilers, laundries, drying-rooms, and every appurtenance of a large and well-regulated establishment. The entire structure is warmed by hot air, and there is a comprehensive system of ventilation throughout. There is likewise a large and lofty coffee-room, reading-rooms, smoking-rooms, separate safes and keys for the food of each person; and, indeed, nothing appears to have been overlooked which could contribute to the social condition of its future occupants. Another large pile of buildings, built by the Messrs. Piper, is in a state of forwardness, for sixty families, in which each suite of apartments is complete in itself—double doors opening upon the common landing-place, after the manner of the chambers in our Inns of Court, with the addition of having many domestic and culinary comforts within reach, and that immunity from fire which the Temple &c. have been so frequently subject to. There will be a school-room in the latter building for the children of the occupants. Mr. W. Beck, of London, is the architect of both edifices. A large and respectable body of visitors having inspected the admirable arrangements for the health and comfort of the inmates, a meeting of the shareholders was held in the coffee-room. The chair was taken by the Earl of Carlisle, and subsequently by Viscount Ebrington. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Sir R. Howard, the Rev. J. Harris, Mr. C. Cochrane, Dr. Southwood Smith, and Mr. Bowley of Gloucester.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—On Wednesday a quarterly meeting of governors was held at the Dispensary House, Aldersgate-street; Mr. Atkinson in the chair. The secretary reported that Mr. W. Savory had that morning been elected surgeon in the place of Mr. Smith, resigned. It was announced that the vestry of St. Botolph had voted the sum of fifty guineas to the charity, in consideration of its great utility during the prevalence of the late epidemic. A governor announced that St. Anne's vestry likewise intended to contribute to the funds for the same cause. The chairman hoped that these good examples would be generally followed. There had been this year an extra outlay of £400 on account of the cholera, and the number of patients was still very large. The persons relieved would amount to about 20,000. The statement of the medical officer for the past quarter was as follows:—Number of patients receiving aid from July 1 to September 30, 1849, 5581, namely, from the entry-book, 2595; casualties, 1281; under cure at the end of June, 1705. There had been cured 2241; relieved, 1422; died, 21. Under cure at the end of September, 1849, 1897.

STREET ORDERLIES.—ST. PANCRAZ.—At a numerous meeting held on Monday evening, in the vestry-room of the parish of St. Pancras, in pursuance of a requisition signed by 634 rate-payers, to consider the cleansing of the streets of the parish by means of street orderlies, the Rev. Thomas Dale, the vicar, in the chair, it was resolved: "That, taking into consideration the many advantages attendant on the system now adopted by the vestry of this parish of cleansing the public thoroughfares by means of street orderlies, which advantages include a high state of cleanliness, a diminution of dirt and discomfort in houses; a decrease in the injury to goods for sale, and to shops from mud and dust, and increase to the comfort of foot passengers; an improvement to the public health, and employment afforded to able-bodied men, who (especially during the winter season) might otherwise become a burden on the poor's rate, this meeting is of opinion that the street-orderly system is deserving of adoption throughout the parish, and respectfully, but earnestly, recommends the various paving boards to adopt, with the least possible delay, this approved mode of cleansing the courts and alleys, as well as the streets inhabited by the wealthy, throughout the districts under their separate and respective control."

EAST INDIA MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.—The half-yearly meeting of the directors of the East India Company was held on Tuesday, at their Military Seminary, Addiscombe, for the distribution of prizes to those gentlemen cadets who had distinguished themselves during the past session; Gen. Galloway presided, who stated that the directors had consented to appoint forty-seven officers from the cadets—six engineers, thirteen artillery, and eighteen infantry. The following is a list of those gentlemen who obtained their engineer appointments:—Geo. A. Craster, Henry A. Brownlow, W. S. Trevor, Joseph R. Soady, Jasper O'Maine, Henry T. Rogers. Mr. Brownlow obtained the sword for good conduct. The Pollock Medal, and various other prizes, were awarded to Mr. Craster. The remarks of General Galloway, on the presentation of these appointments and their rewards, must have added much to their value.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—A meeting of this charity was held at the London Coffee-house on Thursday, Mr. Tabbs in the chair. It appeared that the number of pupils now in the school was seventy-five males and seventy-six females; the result of their labours last year selling for £1291 11s. 2d. The accounts, after deducting the expenses of the year, showed a surplus of £546 to be carried to the credit of the society. The report was adopted, and Lord Cranbourne elected as vice-president.

GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, Mr. Parkin in the chair; when a report was read, which stated that, during the last year, sixty members, holding 135 annuities, had joined the association. The amount of capital on the 30th Sept., 1849, was £236,215 9s.; being an increase, during the year, of £587 12s., independent of the sum of £11,831 18s. 9d. paid to the annuitants. During the year, nineteen annuities had fallen in, by the death or marriage of the annuitants. The receipts for the year had been £34,952 9s. 3d.; of which, £21,416 12s. had been invested in the funds, and £11,831 18s. 9d. paid to annuitants; leaving, after the payment of the expenses of the institution, £239 17s. 4d. in the hands of the treasurer. The number of annuities now claimable was 706. The report was adopted; and, some formal resolutions having been passed, a special meeting was held, at which some unimportant amendments were made in the rules.

ORIENTAL BANK.—The annual meeting of this company was held at the offices in Walbrook on Thursday, Mr. Henry G. Gordon in the chair, when a report was presented, which stated that the profits on the past year, after deducting all charges, amounted to £77,026 5s. 6d.; which would allow of the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent., and leave a balance of £12,055 15s. 6d. to be carried to the continuation fund. The amount of the reserved fund continued at £112,000. In compliance with a former resolution of the proprietors, the directors had bought up 4437 shares in the company, and proposed to forfeit 1007, which would be bought up in the same way, these shares being held as security for moneys advanced by the bank. The directors proposed that, instead of being re-sold, these shares should be cancelled, by which the capital of the company would be reduced to £664,600, an amount amply sufficient to carry on the business. The report was adopted, the dividend declared, and a series of formal resolutions passed to carry out the report.

INSTITUTION FOR THE ADULT DEAF AND DUMB.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of this interesting charity, in Red Lion-square, Bloomsbury. The report of the secretary—James G. Simpson, Esq.—states that the institution has now, during a period of eight years, most beneficially carried on its operations in receiving the adult deaf and dumb, educating as well as teaching them some thoroughly useful trade, and finally rendering every possible assistance to obtain for them situations of respectability and permanency. Recently the funds have been far inadequate to the claims of the afflicted; in consequence of which, in addition to an appeal for assistance during the approaching season of festivity and religious observance, the committee have decided upon holding a public festival—the first in connexion with this charity—at the London Tavern, early in the ensuing year.

BUILDING MECHANICS.—A preliminary meeting of a society intended to be formed for the benefit of the mechanics of the metropolis, in connexion with the building branches, was held on Wednesday, in one of the committee-rooms of the Guildhall, kindly granted by the City authorities for that purpose. The meeting was attended by most of the leading architects and builders of London. Mr. C. E. Cockerell, R.A., and architect to the Bank of England, was called to the chair. In a statement of some length, Mr. Cockerell explained his views—which were, generally, to found an institution having similar objects to the Servants' Benevolent Institution, for the benefit of the mechanics of London connected with building and engineering. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. T. Cubitt, Mr. Tite, Mr. Ansell (the eminent actuary), and other friends of the proposal; when it was finally resolved, on the motion of Mr. Tite, seconded by Mr. Hardwick, that a committee should be appointed to obtain facts and statistics relating to the subject. The meeting then appointed a secretary, and adjourned.

COLLEGE OF NAVIGATION AND PRACTICAL SCIENCE.—A public meeting in aid of this newly-formed institution was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern, and was very numerously attended. The Lord Mayor presided, and was supported on the platform by Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Nicol, Capt. W. Cook, R.N., Capt. C. Allen, R.N. From the report, it appeared that the society embraces the following objects:—

The distribution of the sacred Scriptures and religious tracts, preaching, domestic and ship visitation, nautical instruction, publications, lectures and libraries on board ship and on shore, model lodging-house, a retreat for aged seamen, a registry office and savings bank, or any other means adapted to secure the objects of the society. The society was to be managed by 30 directors, one-half to be laymen; its property to be vested in not more than five trustees, to be appointed as a general or special meeting of the members. It was an unalterable law that the religious instruction to be confined to those doctrines of Christianity which were held in common by all evangelical churches. The committee also proposed the immediate formation of a college of navigation and practical science, with a museum and library.

The subjoined resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. That this meeting cordially approve of the proposed extension of the operations of the society, and especially the establishment of a college of navigation and practical science, with a library and museum, whereby facilities may be afforded for the education of the officers of the mercantile navy, such as are now provided in her Majesty's navy, and thus enable them to attain a position which is equally demanded by the wants of navigation, and the progress made by other nations in nautical science.

2. That, while the instruction of mates, apprentices, and others, desirous of obtaining nautical and scientific information, shall form the great object of attention, the college shall also be open to all persons interested in naval architecture, or in furnishing nautical instruments, or the various equipments required in ships and steam-vessels.

3. That a distinct fund be established for the formation of this college; that a special committee be chosen from the board of directors for the management of the college; and that they be requested to seek the aid of the corporation of the City of London, the Governors and Company of the Bank of England, the Hon. the Directors of the East India Company, and other public bodies who have already contributed to the support of the institution; and that they be also requested to communicate with the Parliamentary representatives of the different seats in this country, and empowered to add to their numbers gentlemen whose position and influence would promote the great objects of this society.

AWARD OF PRIZES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Monday took place the annual distribution of prizes amongst the successful students in the different departments of their art. From fifteen to twenty medals were given, exceeding the usual number, the spirit of emulation being seemingly stronger, and the power of competitors more balanced than heretofore. For "The golden medal" there were only three candidates; the subject was "The Act of Mercy," one affording wide range to the fancy, and calculated to humour the capabilities of each, in the way they wished to embody the sentiment. Mr. Vintner, who won the prize, has worked out his moral by representing "Blanche of Castille liberating captives who had been imprisoned by the Chapter of Paris in 1252." To the sculptor was allotted for illustration "The Rape of Proserpine." The best bas-relief is by Mr. Phisick, and to him has been awarded the prize. Two prizes were awarded for copies of an allegorical subject by Tintoretto, which was brought from Hampton Court for the purpose. The remainder were clever and elaborated drawings from the "Faun nursing the Infant Bacchus."

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—The Commissioners for inquiring into Smithfield Market, and the markets in the City of London for the sale of meat, held their first meeting on Tuesday, at the Home-office—Mr. George Cornwell Lewis, Sir James Duke, Bart., Sir Harry Verney, Hon. Frederick Byng, Professor Richard Owen, and Mr. John Wood were present. The commissioners received a deputation from the city of London, including Mr. Taylor, Mr. T. H. Hall, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Dickson, the City Remembrancer, the City Solicitor, and the Comptroller.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HOXTON RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Tuesday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a ragged school, for the accommodation of this extensive, populous, and indigent district, took place, under the auspices of the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., the chairman of the Ragged Schools Union, in Hammond-square, Hoxton Old Town. The proposed building is to be in the simple rustic, or cottage style, of red brick; and, in addition to the usual domestic offices for the convenience of the teachers, to contain two schools, the lower, for the boys, being 41 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in., and the upper, for the girls, 48 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in. The following is the inscription on the foundation-stone:—

Hoxton Ragged School.
The freehold site on which these schools are built was the gift of H. C. Sturt, Esq.
This stone was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., on Tuesday, December 11, 1849.
"A gift is as a precious stone in the eyes of him that hath it; whithersoever it turneth it prospereth."—Proverbs, chap. xvii. verse 8.
Charles Rooke, Esq., Treasurer.
John Farring, Esq., Architect.

Among the subscriptions announced towards defraying the expense of the building were the following:—From Mr. H. C. Sturt, £100; Mr. J. A. Hankey, £30; the committee, £25; Mr. J. Bull, £5 5s.; Mr. H. Dodd, £5 5s.; Lord Ashley, M.P., £5, &c. We understand that about £400 more is required to defray the expenses of completing the building and preparing it for the reception of scholars.

THE CHARTER HOUSE.—Wednesday being the anniversary of the foundation of the Charter House by Thomas Sutton, the customary celebration took place at the seat of the institution, in Carthusian-square. The sermon was preached by the Rev. George Currey, B.D., in the handsome chapel of the institution. The sacred edifice was well attended by Carthusians. At the conclusion of divine service, the governors and others proceeded to the governors' room, where the annual oration in praise of the founder was delivered by Mr. Charles Pearson, who received the warm approbation of the company present. The usual festival in celebration of the anniversary did not take place, in consequence of the death of the Queen Dowager.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY ON THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.—On Wednesday morning a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was opened before Mr. Commissioner Barlow and a jury of seventeen freeholders of the county of Middlesex, at Farrance's Hotel, Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, to inquire into the state of mind of the late Lord Bury, now the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle. The commission was promoted by the present Countess, the wife of the alleged lunatic. Evidence having been adduced which satisfied the jury of the unfortunate nobleman's wretched condition of mind, they unanimously returned the following verdict:—"That Augustus Frederick Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, and Baron Ashford, is of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself or his affairs, and that he has been so since the 23rd of July last."

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—The members of the typographic art connected with the metropolitan daily press devoted Saturday evening last to the application of their histrionic talents to a dramatic performance, for the benefit of the widow and seven orphans of one of their own fraternity, the late Mr. Tattersall, who, after a few hours' illness, was cut off by an attack of cholera. The arena selected for the performance was the little theatre attached to the Bower Saloon, Lambeth; and the performance was headed with the announcement of the play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." A musical *mélange* followed; and with the farce of "The Irishman in London," the performance closed. The house was densely crowded, and the result has been productive of a handsome sum for the purpose for which the entertainments were designed.

EXTRAORDINARY APPROPRIATION OF A BENEVOLENT FUND.—Within the last few weeks a circumstance has occurred, relative to the distribution of a benevolent fund of £869, which has given rise to much discussion and considerable dissatisfaction amongst a number of persons who had been contributors, and by whose subscriptions, as well as by the donations of several noblemen and gentlemen, it had been accumulated. It appears that about 12 years ago, a society, called the "Newspaper Press Benevolent Association," was established, principally by gentlemen engaged in the daily and weekly press, for the praiseworthy object of assisting its members during illness or affliction, and also in case of death to pay each of their widows or next of kin a sum of £20. So strong were the claims of its members considered by all classes, from Royalty downwards, that the society started under the most favourable auspices. The first of the dinners was presided over by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and at the head of the subscription list stood the name of his Royal Highness. At the next annual dinner the society had for its chairman Lord Lyndhurst, supported on his right by Lord Brougham, and on his left by a number of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank. A third and a fourth dinner took place, under the presidency of Lords Normanby and Vi-comte Sandon (now the Earl of Harewood); and the subscription list on the last occasion far exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine of the society's members. Soon after, however, a palpable apathy amongst the members exhibited itself—caused principally by the dry and prolix discussions on matters of detail, which disgusted several of the earliest members; and from want of a properly paid collector, a majority of members were in arrears. Twelve or fourteen, however, continued their subscriptions for some time after, but even they got tired, and ultimately met and agreed to withdraw the amount of their subscriptions from the fund. To this course there could not be the slightest objection; and after the subscriptions had been so drawn, there remained a sum of £869 5s. 5d., and this, it was intended, should form the nucleus for a new society, but this, it would appear, did not suit the object of the gentlemen who claimed to themselves the exclusive control over the fund. These gentlemen allowed month after month to pass away, and at length met, and decided on dividing amongst

themselves the £869 5s. 5d.—a fund made up principally by donations (for charitable purposes). The consequence was, that twelve of the gentlemen received £53 8s. 9d.; five, £50 12s. 6d.; two, £30 18s. 9d.; and one, £5 12s. 6d. It is but fair, however, to state that one or two of the appropriators are so heartily ashamed of the affair, that they have expressed it to be their intention to give up their share of the "spoil" to the Literary Fund or some other charity.—Times.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the week ending Saturday, December 8, were—males, 710; females, 628; total, 1338. Deaths during the same period—males, 539; females, 514; total, 1053. The average of the season, corrected for increase of population, is 1162, and therefore exceeds the deaths of last week by 109. The mortality which for some time after the abatement of the epidemic continued to fall till it reached a point unusually low, again steadily increases, as appears from the numbers successively returned in the last four weeks, which were 878, 892, 921, and 1053. The cause of the increase may be discovered in the fact, that, whereas deaths from epidemic diseases in these four weeks were respectively 204, 171, 173, and 203, those caused by diseases of the respiratory organs (chiefly bronchitis and pneumonia) were 134, 170, 194, and 203, showing a gradual rise towards the average, which is 214. The deaths from phthisis (which are not included in the above) have been in the last four weeks 129, 104, 131, and 133; the weekly average is 128. Hooping-cough was fatal, in the same period, to 22, 12, 23, and 18 children; the average is 34. There were 9 deaths from influenza last week, showing an increase on recent returns; the average of previous seasons is 21, but is chiefly derived from the mortality in 1847, when influenza was epidemic, and multiplied the deaths both from this and other affections of the respiratory organs. The deaths in last week from typhus were 51, a considerable increase on previous weeks; but other epidemics are still much below the average. It is gratifying to state that no person in London was registered as having died in the last week from cholera; this is the first week in which the bills of mortality have been quite free from this disease since June, 1848, a period of nearly eighteen months. The deaths from diarrhoea were 17; less by 6 than the average. A man of 47 years died of "marasmus, after spirit-drinking." The death of a man of 63, in St. Andrew Eastern (Holborn), was caused by destitution. In Norwood a man died of glanders, caught from a diseased horse.—Accompanying the present return is a diagram, which exhibits the mortality from cholera in the London districts, with the average elevation of the inhabited portions of each; and shows also by which of the nine water companies each district is supplied, and the source from which its water is obtained.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer on Thursday was 29.635 in., the highest in the week; the mean of the week was 29.419. The mean daily temperature, which fell to 33 deg. on Tuesday, rose to 45 deg. on Thursday. The mean of the week was 42.2 deg., slightly above the average of the same week in seven years. On Tuesday the mean temperature was 8 deg. below the average, and on Thursday 6 deg. above it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat on Tuesday. The Lords present were—The Lord President, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, Lord Campbell, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Baron Parke, the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall.

GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—INFANT BAPTISM.

This was an appeal from a decision of the Court of Arches, in which judgment was given for the Bishop of Exeter, the present respondent.

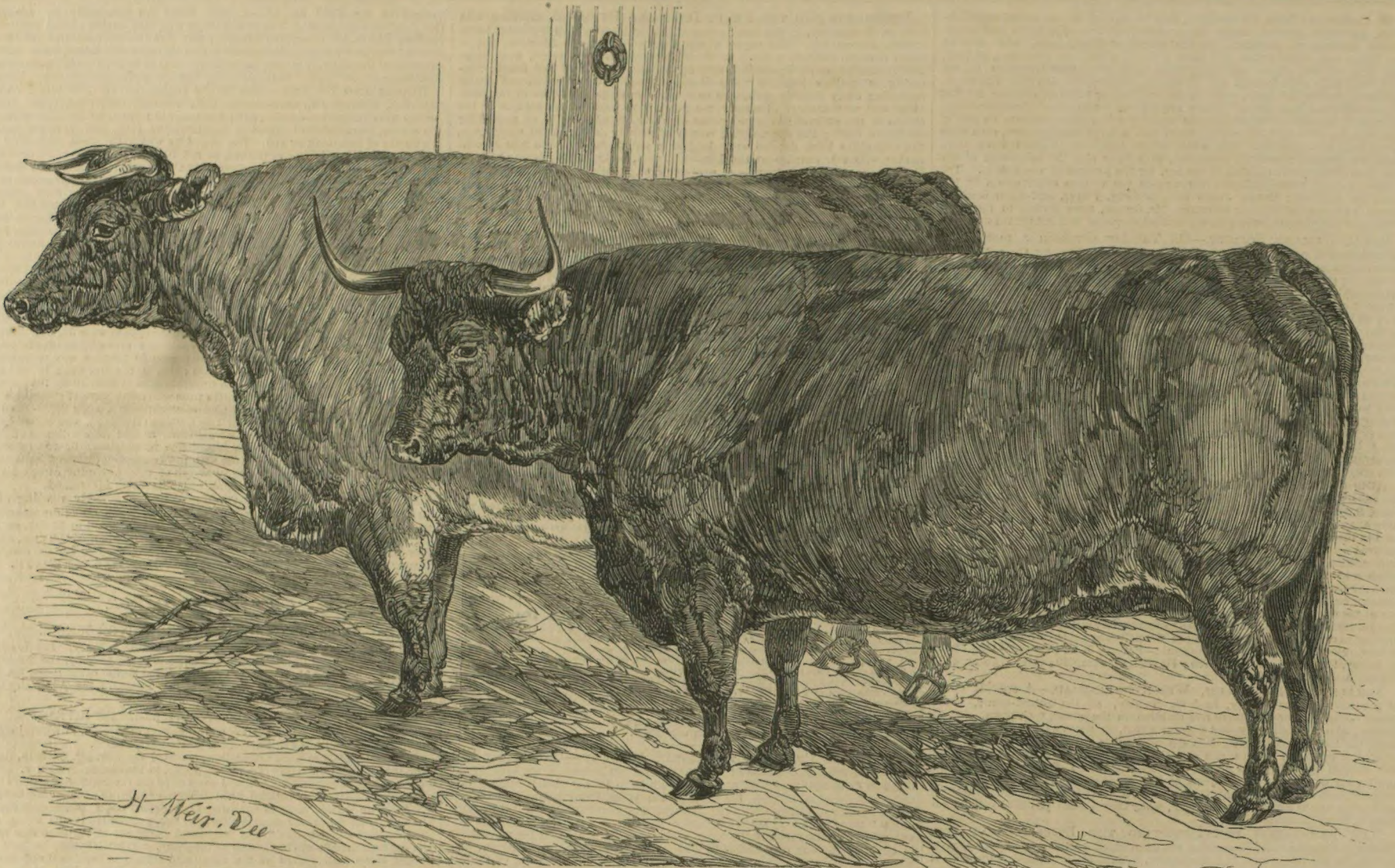
Some time ago, the Lord Chancellor presented the Rev. Mr. Gorham, the present appellant, to the living of Bamford Speke, in the diocese of Exeter. Before, however, the Bishop of Exeter would consent to the reverend gentleman's induction to the living, he insisted upon his undergoing an examination before his Lordship on certain matters touching his religious belief, conceiving that Mr. Gorham, since his former examination—on being presented to the living of St. Just, in Cornwall—had held and inculcated doctrines at variance with some of the cardinal articles of the Church of England, particularly that he held unorthodox views with regard to the effect and efficacy of baptismal regeneration. The cause came on for hearing before Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, in the Arches Court, in the summer of this year; and, after an elaborate argument, which lasted several days, the Court pronounced judgment in favour of the Bishop of Exeter. From that judgment the Rev. Mr. Gorham now appealed to this tribunal.

Among the throng which the case attracted to the court were several clergymen. Within the bar were many noblemen and dignitaries of the Church. The Earl of Carlisle, Sir Edward Ryan, and the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth were among the number.

Mr. Turner, Q.C., opened the case of the rev. appellant. A proceeding on a question like this had not been had in the Ecclesiastical Court for many centuries before the present time. The Bishop of Exeter had charged the appellant with unsound doctrine in regard "to that great and fundamental doctrine" of the Church in reference to the rite of infant baptism, in that he held that infants were not regenerated thereby, and made the children of God, according to the teaching of the Church of England. He would state to their Lordships what he conceived to be the doctrine laid down by the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court; viz. that it was the doctrine of the Church of England, that spiritual regeneration was given to all unconditionally, and by baptism, and that was the position laid down by the Judge in the Arches Court. That is a doctrine deduced by the learned Judge inferentially, as he should contend, not from the articles, but from the services of the Church of England. He (Mr. Turner) could not collect what was the view of the learned Judge as to what spiritual regeneration was from his judgment. In one place he called it a change of nature; in another part he spoke of it as a change in condition, and not a change of nature; in another place he described it as something almost amounting to justification. But, whatever the learned Judge's judgment might be as to the effect of baptism, he therein laid it down that it was the doctrine of the Church of England, that all, unconditionally, were regenerated by the rite of infant baptism. He would now state the views of Mr. Gorham as to what infant baptism was. He said that spiritual regeneration was a change of nature, and not of condition; that it was the gift of the Almighty; that it might be given before, or in, or after baptism, as the Almighty should think fit; that if infants received it rightly, which he understood to mean worthily, and in which case they must have received the grace of God before or in baptism, baptism was a sign of regeneration; that in such cases infants were grafted into the Church; the promise of God to the infants were signed and sealed; faith was confirmed, and grace increased, according to the terms of the 27th article; but that if, on the other hand, infants did not receive baptism rightly, their baptism was of no spiritual effect. Mr. Gorham maintained that those doctrines were proved by the articles; that those articles required worthiness of character for the effectual operation of baptism, and that those doctrines were also proved by the structure of the services of the Church, which required as to adults faith and repentance, and in infants the promise of faith and repentance. In his examination, the first question proposed by the Bishop to Mr. Gorham was, to prove from Scripture that baptism and the Lord's Supper were severally necessary to salvation. Mr. Gorham answered in terms that he did not find in Scripture that baptism and the Lord's Supper were so absolutely laid down as in the interrogatory. The examination then proceeded to the consideration of the general effect of baptism, apart from its being absolutely necessary to salvation, and the appellant admitted that baptism was generally necessary to salvation. The questions proposed to Mr. Gorham were then taken from the services of the Church. The Bishop asked if the Church of England held, and if Mr. Gorham held, that every child to whom baptism was given by a lawful minister was regenerated and made a child of God and the inheritor of the kingdom of heaven. Another question was, whether the appellant held, and whether the Church held, that children so baptized were born of water and the Holy Spirit. Mr. Gorham replied to these questions generally, that those propositions undoubtedly might be held by many members of the Church with a good conscience, if taken with some just and favourable construction, that construction being founded on a comparison of the formulae with the articles of the Church. The articles, Mr. Gorham said, laid down with great precision the absolute necessity of both sacraments; but that, with respect to baptism, no distinction was made in them between adults and infants. The articles said there was no bestowment where there was no worthy reception; but in the formula there was a distinction made between adults and infants—faith and repentance being stated to be the conditions on which regeneration was bestowed in the case of adults, whilst in the case of infants no such conditions were laid down. In other words, the regeneration was stated to be conditional as to adults, but absolute as to infants. The Bishop then pressed Mr. Gorham as to the effect of the sponsorial promises within the meaning of the articles of the Church. Mr. Gorham answered the questions generally in a manner unsatisfactory to the Bishop. Now, the question before the Court was, whether spiritual regeneration was a change of nature or of condition; and whether the doctrine of spiritual regeneration of infants in baptism, as laid down by the Judge in the Court below, was in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England. To determine this question, the first point to consider would be, to what extent has the Church of England declared her views on the effect of baptism? How were the articles of the Church of England and her formularies of equal effect to determine this question? He (Mr. Turner) contended that her articles were her code of doctrines, and her Prayer Book her code of devotion. The learned Judge in the Court below had said the articles of the Church of England were open to doubt; was that doubt to be solved by a person in the position of a single Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court? He contended, if those articles were open to doubt, that doubt was to be settled in a full convocation of the clergy, and not by the dictum of a Judge in the Ecclesiastical Court. Bishops and writers of great eminence in the Church of England had entertained different notions upon infant baptism; and they had, nevertheless, still retained their position in the Church of England; and now it was said that a clergyman who ventured to differ in some respects from his Bishop on points of doctrine was incapacitated from holding preferment in the Church. After the publication of the articles in 1562, Bishops and writers of great eminence in the Church of England had held opinions in favour of the doctrines of election and predestination which were diametrically opposed to the articles of the Church. If the Ecclesiastical Court could not determine the interpretation to be put upon the articles, neither could the Bishop, inasmuch as an appeal lay from the Bishop to the Ecclesiastical Court.

The learned gentleman, who had not concluded his address at the rising of the Court, resumed on Wednesday, when he closed, and was followed on the same day by Dr. Bayford.

Dr. Addams addressed the Court on behalf of the Bishop of Exeter, but the learned gentleman had not fully entered upon his argument when the Court rose, and adjourned to Friday (yesterday).



CLASS II.—NO. 29.—THE MARQUIS OF EXETER'S SHORT-HORNED OX.—£30 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS IV.—NO. 56.—THE EARL OF LEICESTER'S NORTH DEVON OX.—£20 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

THE approach of "Merry Christmas" has brought with it in the metropolis this Exhibition, so characteristic of the season and the nation.

The private view was accorded on Monday evening, at the Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, and presented a spectacle in every respect gratifying and satisfactory. The popularity of the Club among stock-feeders may be gathered from the fact, that the entries for this year exceed those of any preceding year in the proportion of one-fifth, while the improved character of the stock is too evident to admit of the slightest question.

The Prince Consort is again a large contributor to the Show, and his Royal Highness is fortunate in having obtained no less than three prizes. The Duke of Beaufort, for the first time for some years past, contributes three or four very fine oxen, but his Grace's efforts, although highly commendable, have not found favour in the sight of the judges. The Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Radnor, and the Earl of Aylesford exhibit with more or less success, but the chief prizes in most of the classes are carried off by yeomen farmers, among whom we are glad to observe several names not before familiar in the award of the judges.

On Tuesday morning the Bazaar was thrown open to the public at eight

o'clock, and during that and the succeeding days, to the close of the Exhibition, it was densely crowded by a continuous throng of highly-respectable people, as well as large numbers of fashionably-attired ladies. Amongst the early arrivals were his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President; his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Leicester, Earl Spencer, Lord Portman, the Earl of Aylesford; the Hon. Major-General Wemyss, squerry and land-steward to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Hon. J. Wentworth Fitzwilliam; Mr. Pusey, M.P.; Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., &c.; all of whom expressed their satisfaction with the Show in very warm terms.

A rather remarkable circumstance connected with the present Show is, that more than one-half of the horned cattle were sold on the first day; and, what is still more curious, the best lots have been secured by country butchers.

Three or four of the metropolitan *chevaliers d'industrie* made their appearance in the course of the day, but were soon detected and removed.

About 20,000 persons passed through the Bazaar during the first day.

The following is the list of prizes in the various classes:—

President.—The Duke of Richmond.

Vice-Presidents.—The Earl of Aboyne; Mr. Philip Pusey, M.P.; the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl Spencer, the Earl of Yarborough.

Trustees.—The Duke of Richmond, Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, the Lord Portman.

Stewards.—Beasts and Long Wool Sheep: Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Torr, Mr. George Turner. Short Wool Sheep and Pigs: Mr. Ellman, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Jonas Webb.

Judges.—Beasts and Long Wools: Mr. Thomas Townsend, Mr. John Booth

Mr. Thomas Reynolds. Short Wool Sheep and Pigs: Mr. John Ford, jun.; Mr. John Clayden, Mr. Wm. Saxby.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs.

OXEN OR STEERS.

CLASS I.

The first prize, of £30, to No. 19, viz. to Mr. Richard Jones, of Woodstone-edge, near Peterborough.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. James Cartwright, of Wistanstow, Salop.

The second prize, of £15, to No. 4, viz. to Mr. Stephen Gooch, of Honingham, near Norwich.

The third prize, of £5, to No. 3, viz. to Mr. Thomas Batson, of Kynaston-house, near Ross.

CLASS II.

The first prize, of £30, to No. 29, viz. to the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley-park, near Stamford.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Marquis of Exeter.

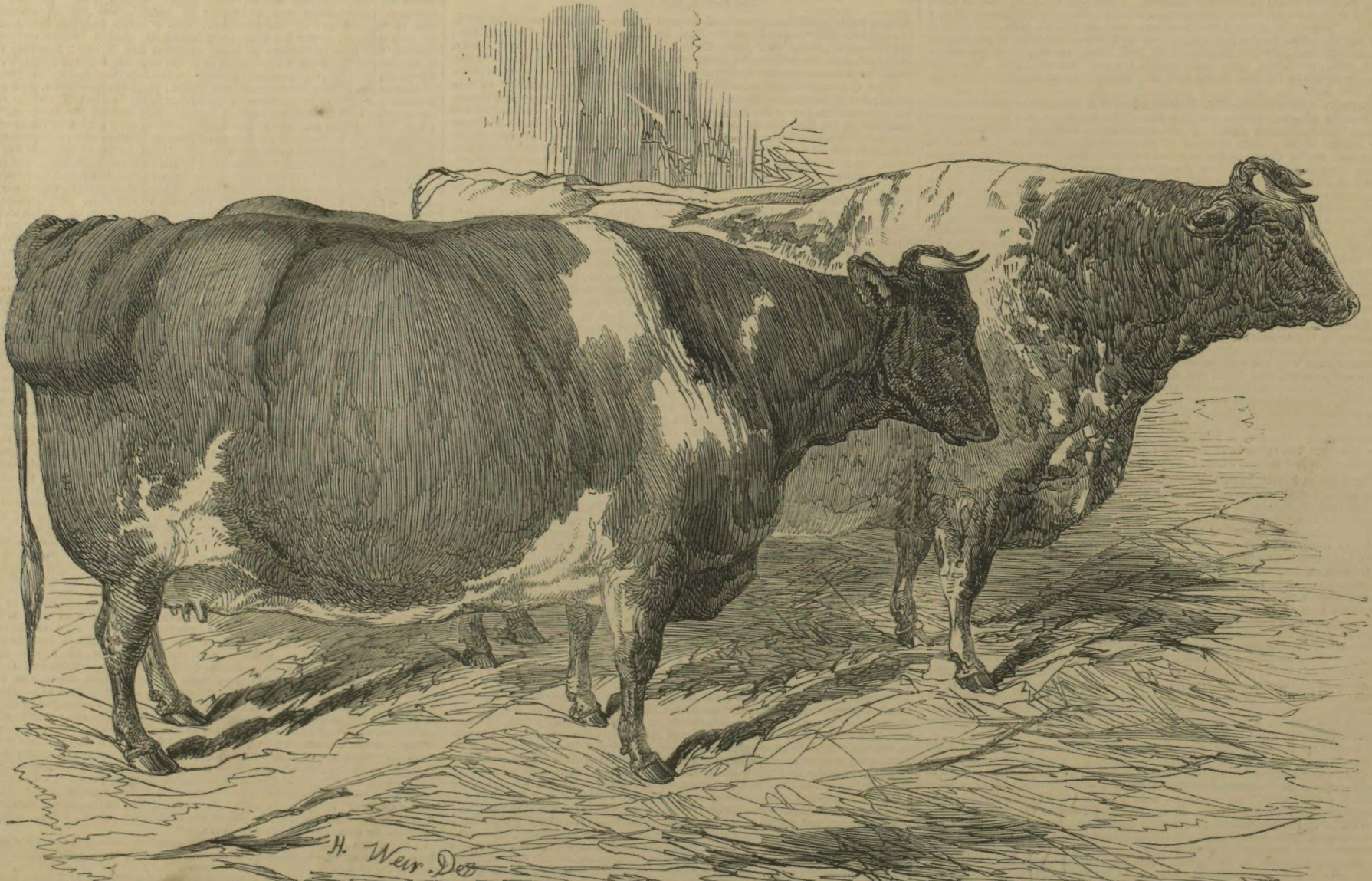
The second prize, of £15, to No. 39, viz. to Mr. James S. Bult, of Odhill, house, Kingston, near Taunton.

The third prize, of £5, to No. 31, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

CLASS III.

The first prize, of £25, to No. 45, viz. to Mr. R. Stratton, of Salthrop, near Swindon.

(Continued on page 396.)



CLASS VIII.—NO. 108.—MR. WILEY'S SHORT-HORNED COW.—£20 PRIZE, AND SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS.

CLASS VII.—NO. 84.—MR. W. FLETCHER'S SHORT-HORNED COW.—£20 PRIZE, AND SILVER MEDAL.



ARRIVAL OF CATTLE AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, EUSTON-SQUARE.

FARM BUILDINGS AT LISCARD, CHESHIRE.

THESE new and extensive farm buildings of Harold Littledale, Esq., at Liscard Cheshire, are pleasantly situated on gently elevated ground, on the north side of the road leading from Liscard to Poulton-cum-Seacombe, about a mile from the Mersey (by Egremont), and cover about four statute acres, which include the buildings, farm-yards, stack-yard, manager's house and garden, cottages, shrubberies, &c. The premises are rendered conspicuous by a tall chimney, steam power being used in all the operations for which it can be made available. Although, however, the buildings, with their enclosed yards, cover a large area, when the numerous uses to which they are applied and the amount of business carried on are taken into account, the whole establishment, with its modern improvements and adaptations, may be pronounced to be the most compact, and perhaps the most convenient and appropriate, of any to be found in the United Kingdom.

The buildings are of substantial brick-work, faced with stone and slated. There are eight two-story cottages for the work-people, with neat shrubberies around them near the road, resembling little villas. Four of those cottages are very complete ones. Further eastward stands the bailiff's house—a handsome building in the Elizabethan style, with a porch. At one end there is a good kitchen and flower garden, and in front (southward) greensward and shrubberies, sloping down to a pond, with a little island in the middle.

The whole of the buildings were designed and planned by Mr. Torr, of Riby, Lincolnshire, and were built by Messrs. Samuel and James Holmes, of Liverpool. They are plain in structure and generally one story in height. The roofs throughout are of wood; and tension rods, forming a strong arch against outward pressure or expansion, supply the place of the heavy principal beams formerly used.

Mr. Littledale occupies about 350 acres of excellent land in Liscard and the adjoining township of Wallasey, the whole of which he has, by skill, capital, and unremitting industry, brought to a state of cultivation and productiveness far surpassing what was before known in that district.

Entering at the east side of the group of buildings, there is a ten-stall stable for farm horses. Opposite to this stable there is a harness-house, and, near by, a four-stall stable, for the shandry horses that take out the milk to the customers in the neighbourhood.

The piggery comes next in order. There are eight large pig-sties, under a lofty shed, open at one side. The poultry-houses are immediately over the sleeping places of the pigs, and so arranged that the poultry derive warmth from the natural heat of the pigs, which ascends to the houses above them.

Over a lobby or passage in the quadrangle there is an immense water-tank. It is filled by the steam-engine, from the pond before alluded to, and contains 10,000 gallons. This tank supplies the engine-boiler and the whole of the premises, by hydraulic pressure, through pipes laid in various directions, thereby saving much labour. In the centre of the yard there is a small tank filled from it to nearly the level of the ground, for the use of the young ducks and chickens.

The shippens, or cow-houses, are particularly deserving of notice, both from their size and structure. Two of them contain 32 cows each, and one of them

16, or 80 in all. The stalls are wide, and are formed or partitioned with huge blue Welsh flags or slates. The cows are all fastened, two in each stall, in a manner that gives them freedom to stand or lie, or to turn on their sides. The boiling-house is conveniently near, and the boiling is accomplished in a superior manner by steam, which is introduced into the boilers from the steam-engine boiler.

There is a room for steaming hay, in which a ton or more can be steamed at a time. The cutting-machine is over it, and feeds the material down through the floor. There are a great number of buildings devoted to various purposes—as a washing-house for roots, a straw and chaff-house, a tool-house, extensive cart-sheds, a compost-shed for the preparation of artificial manures and the preparing of guano; houses, partly under ground (with cased walls filled in with charcoal as a non-conductor, and air-vents that may be plugged up during frost), for the storing and preserving of potatoes or of turnips; a slaughter-house; a curing or salting-room for bacon and hams—where we noticed some very simple and practically useful shelves made of broad slates (to salt bacon on), with grooves cut in them to carry the brine off into the pickling-tubs underneath—a room for smoke-drying the same; a blacksmith's and a carpenter's shop; an implement-house, and a churning-house.

The steam-engine is of ten-horse power, and is a beautiful piece of machinery. Near it there is, on the ground-floor, a winnowing-machine (Clyburn's patent); immediately over which, on the second-floor, is a remarkably compact thrashing-machine, without rollers, on the patented principle of Parsons and Clyburn; also a corn-separator, by Clyburn—this is found an essentially useful machine. In the same story is the granary, a large and commodious room.

There is a drying-kiln, laid with perforated tiles, heated by a range of six steam-pipes under them, the heat being derived from the steam-engine boiler. There are two superior chaff-cutting machines; also one of the corn and linseed crushers from the Uley iron-works, of a large size. All the various machines are driven by straps, or belts, from shaftings most admirably arranged along and under the beams of the building.

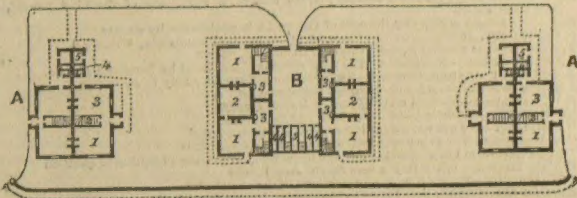
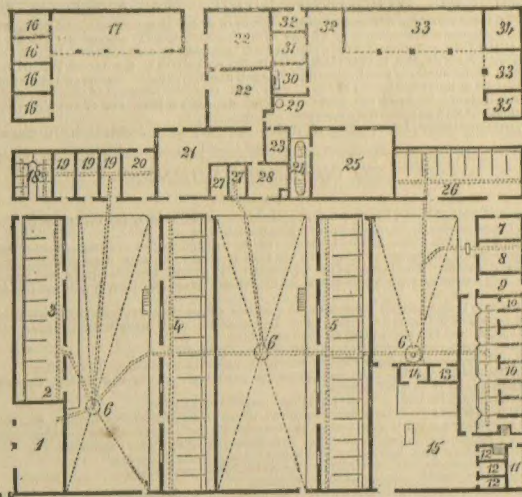
The Manager's House is on an extremely convenient and comprehensive plan; and the Dairy adjoining is perfect. It is a large oblong-square room, elegantly and usefully fitted up. There are ten square ventilators round the sides. The roof is of the pavilion or caved form, groined, with a handsome foliated centre-piece, which, being in open-work, leads the air to a large ventilator at the top of the building. The walls more exposed to the sun are built with a hollow space of three inches in them, through which a current of air passes; and there is a double ceiling, for the same obvious purpose of keeping an equal temperature in summer and winter.

Near the entrance-gate is a weighing machine, with an indicator in the adjoining cottage, by which loads of hay, roots, &c. can be weighed, as well as the live weight of cattle accurately ascertained. The whole of the buildings are most efficiently spouted, and the water is carefully carried to the large pond before alluded to, by drains, independent of those for the liquid manure tanks.

The celebrity of these farm buildings has attracted, and is daily attracting, an immense number of visitors from all parts of the kingdom. Last year Sir Robert Peel honoured the proprietor with a visit, and was highly delighted with what he saw, declaring that it "was the most complete thing he had ever seen."

We need not add that the highest commendation of the public at large is due to the spirited owner, who has not only shown an example to farmers worthy

of imitation, by producing a greater quantity of food from a given area of land than was done before, but who, being a merchant, has proved that the active pursuits of commerce and agriculture may be harmoniously and advantageously combined for the general good, as well as the advancement of individual interests.



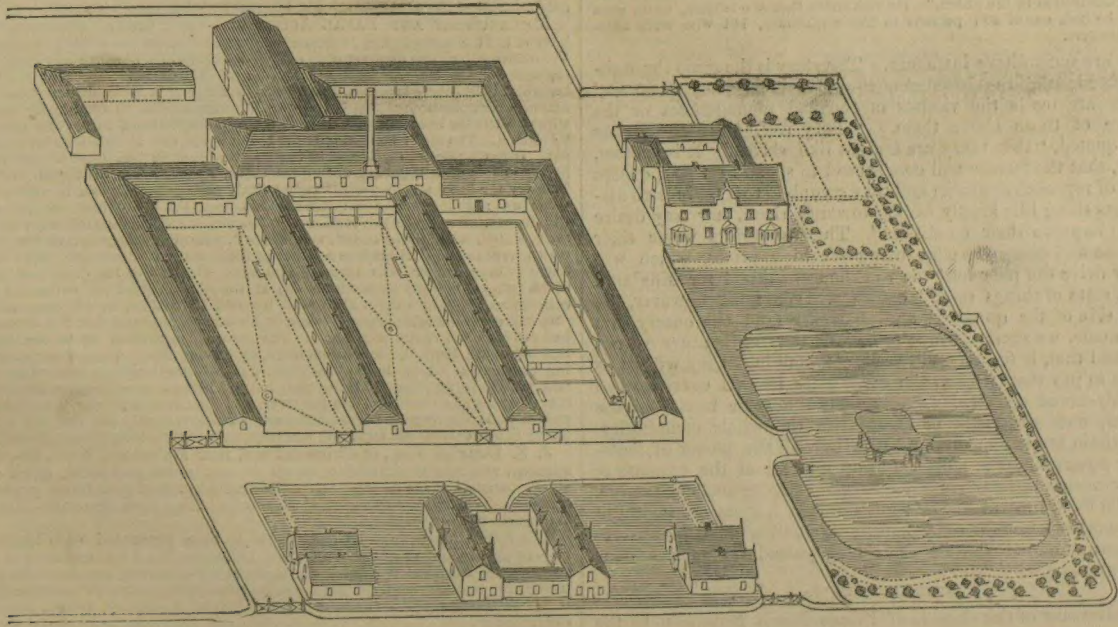
| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| REFERENCE TO FARM BUILDINGS. | 12 Turkey, Geese, &c | 24 Boiler Ditto | REFERENCE A |
| 1 Compost House | 13 Shed for Figs | 25 Granary | 1 Living Room |
| 2 Ball House | 14 Ditto for Poultry | 26 Stable for 10 Horses | 2 Parlor and Stairs |
| 3 Shippens for 16 Cows | 15 Poultry Yard | 27 Cut Chaff | 3 Kitchen |
| 4 Ditto 28 Ditto | 16 Potato Stores | 28 Steaming House for | 4 Ashes |
| 5 Ditto 32 Ditto | 17 Implement and | 29 Well [Roots] | 5 Coals |
| 6 Manure Tanks | 18 Calf-House | 30 Smithy | |
| 7 Gear House | 19 Loose Boxes | 31 Carpenters' Shop | REFERENCE B |
| 8 Milk Horse Stable | 20 Grains | 32 Churn House | 1 Kitchen |
| 9 Pigs' Food | 21 Straw House | 33 Cart Shed | 2 Parlour |
| 10 Piggeries | 22 Barn | 34 Drill House | 3 Scullery |
| 11 Ducks | 23 Engine House | 35 Slaughter House | 4 Coals |
| | | 36 Stack Yard | 5 Ashes |

GROUND-PLAN OF FARM BUILDINGS.

We are indebted for this seasonable illustration to the *Farmer's Magazine*, a work of great practical value to agriculturists.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES GREAT CATTLE-SHOW.—The award of prizes for fat cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry entered for this (the first) annual exhibition of agricultural animal stock upon an extensive scale in the midland counties, took place at the private view on Monday morning last. The stock—consisting of not fewer than 800 head—had arrived on Saturday, and all the arrangements were fully completed on that day. When lighted by gas at night, the scene was extremely pleasing, and judges of farming stock declared that, in point of quality, the show of cattle and pigs was far above the average of similar exhibitions formerly held in other parts of the kingdom. Prince Albert, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Hatherton, the Earl of Aylesford, and Sir F. Lawley were among the fortunate exhibitors. On Wednesday the public exhibition was attended by an immense concourse of persons, many of whom came from a great distance. Colonel Wemyss, one of the equerries to Prince Albert, was present; and his Royal Highness remitted £50 towards the expenses of the show. The stock exhibited was quickly sold, at good if not extravagant prices. The dinner took place at the Town Hall on Thursday, and concluded the proceedings of the third day with *éclat*.

A meeting of highly influential agriculturists was held on Friday week, at Cirencester. The party dined in three separate rooms, after which they assembled in the large assembly room of the Ram Hotel, which was crowded to excess. The chair was taken by Earl Bathurst, and among others present were Lord Villiers, M.P., Mr. Mullings, M.P., Hon. W. L. Bathurst, Sir W. H. Bench, Bart., Sir Thomas Taucer, Bart., Mr. Mechi, &c.



FARM BUILDINGS AT LISCARD, CHESHIRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 16.—Third Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 17.—Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
TUESDAY, 18.—Sun rises 8h. 4m., sets 3h. 50m.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Sun rises 8h. 5m., sets 3h. 50m.
THURSDAY, 20.—Sun rises 8h. 5m., sets 3h. 51m.
FRIDAY, 21.—St. Thomas. Shortest day. Winter commences.
SATURDAY, 22.—Moon's First Quarter, 7h. 40m P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 22, 1849.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| M | M | M | M | M | M | M |
| h | h | h | h | h | h | h |
| m | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 33 | 50 |
| 4 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 40 | 5 |
| 5 | 15 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 55 | 10 |
| 6 | 23 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 1 | 17 |
| 7 | 30 | 7 | 42 | 7 | 8 | 24 |
| 8 | 37 | 8 | 49 | 8 | 15 | 31 |
| 9 | 44 | 9 | 56 | 9 | 22 | 38 |
| 10 | 51 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 29 | 45 |
| 11 | 58 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 36 | 52 |
| 12 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 43 | 59 |

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1849.—Under Most Distinguished Patronage.—On which occasion MRS. GIBBS, formerly MISS GRADDO (of the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, &c.), will have the honour of making her Second Appearance in England, since her return from America, as "Georgette Clairville." In "Twins a Life," and "Apollo," in the burlesque of "Midas." Private Boxes, Two Guineas; and One Guinea and a Half; Stalls, 5s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. The Box-office will be open on the day of performance from eleven till five. Doors open at Seven o'clock; performance to commence at half-past.

W. J. HURSTON, Stage-Manager.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Open every Evening during the Week (being the last nights of performing previous to the Holidays), with a GRAND EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE, and wondrous SCENES of the CIRCUS, introducing Middle, the most extraordinary Rope-Dancer in Europe. The attractions for the Christmas Holidays will comprise a new and magnificent chivalric Spectacle, in Two Acts, by M. G. H. entitled the KNIGHT OF THE EAGLE CREST; or, the Tourney of Love, in which that popular actor, Mr. N. T. HICKS, will appear. A NEW GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMIC PANTOMIME, by Mr. Nelson Lee, and Arena Novelties of the highest order. Mr. Batty has great pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded in engaging Middle, the first Equestrian of the day, from the Hippodrome, Paris, with her highly-trained steeds, Senora and Bertram. Middle, Angèle will shortly make her first appearance at the Amphitheatre, and is the same Lady who rode the celebrated English Steeple-chase mare, Angèle, over 25 feet of water.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—NEXT FRIDAY, Dec. 21, Handel's MESSIAH (for the Last Time). Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dolly, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Phillips; with Orchestra of 700 Performers.—Tickets, 3s. 6s., and 10s. 6d. each, at 6, Exeter Hall, or of Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing-cross. The Subscription is One, Two, or Three Guineas. Subscribers who have received no Tickets this Season will be furnished with Two for the present occasion.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS, at the NEW MUSIC ROOMS, ST. MARTIN'S HALL, 89, Long-acre.—The eminent Pianist, Mr. W. Stenradle Bennett; the celebrated Violoncello, Signor Platti; the Misses Williams, Messrs Zerbini, Veselaki, Reed, and other members of Mr. Willy's Concert Band, will perform at the SECOND CONCERT, on MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 17.—Commence at Half-past Seven.—Tickets, 2s. and 3s. each; Reserved Seats, 5s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a Series of Illustrated Lectures, by Dr. Bachofner, on the Philosophy of Scientific Recreation, Daily at Two o'clock, and on the Evenings of Tuesday and Thursday at Eight. An entirely New Set of Dissolving Views of London in the Sixteenth Century and as it now is, with a Descriptive Lecture, Daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. The Views of Rome are shown Daily at One o'clock. A Lecture on the Cultivation of the Voice and on the Art of Singing, by G. Clifford, Esq., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a Quarter to Four, and on the Lecternate Evenings at Eight. Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr. Ashley. Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—VEN-TRILLOQUY EXTRAORDINARY.—These celebrated Entertainments will be delivered on TUESDAY, DEC. 18, at the Assembly Rooms, DORKING; on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the Assembly Rooms, HORSHAM; on Thursday, Dec. 20, at the Assembly Rooms, HASTINGS; on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the Assembly Rooms, BARTFORD; on Thursday, Dec. 27, at the Literary Institution, WALTHAMSTOW; on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at the Town Hall, LUTON.—Begin on each occasion at Eight. Doors open half of hour earlier. Reserved seats, 3s.; First-class seats, 2s.; Second-class seats, 1s. Books, containing programmes, &c., to be had at the Doors, price Sixpence.

EXPOSITION OF THE INDUSTRIE FRANCAISE, 13, George-street, Hanover-square. Under the direction of M. CHAS. SALLANDROUZE DE LAMORNAIX, Ancien Deputé, Membre du Conseil General des Manufactures de France. OPEN DAILY, from Eleven to Five, and from Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s.—This Exposition has been honoured by the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the leading members of the Nobility and Gentry now in London. It presents one of the most beautiful exhibitions of the present day. The choicest productions of French Art and Manufacture are here arranged in most harmonious order, the beauty of each work being enhanced, and its proportions and adaptations capable of being more fully appreciated, by the exquisite taste displayed in the arrangement.

ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, for the reception of Children of both sexes, of every denomination, and from all parts of the Kingdom.—In consequence of the GREAT MORTALITY among the POOR, arising from CHOLERA and other FATAL DISEASES, there will be an EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION of TWENTY POOR ORPHAN CHILDREN on FRIDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY, in addition to the numbers usually received in April and November. Forms of Application may be obtained daily at the offices of the Charity, and must be returned to the Secretary before the 31st instant. To meet the large additional expenses arising out of the above election, contributions will be thankfully received 19, Gresham-street, London, Dec. 12, 1849. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SANDAL WOOD.—Simms, Fleet-street, supplies Government with many instruments. Barrow 36, Oxendon-street, Haymarket, is an excellent maker.
ARTHUR GEARING is thanked for his letter; but by no combination of circumstances, including astronomical and meteorological, can the high water on the 29th instant be so high as he states it will be. The height of the high water that day at London-bridge will be about 20 feet only; unless strong winds should be favourable also, and then it will not rise above a foot or two higher.
ATTRACTED is wrong with respect to the qualities of the magnet; both poles are attractive and repulsive, attracting opposite poles and repelling each other when the same poles are presented; and this holds good all over the globe.
JAMIE.—The marriage would be perfectly and legally binding.
G P P.—We can trace no arms such as described registered to the name in question.
LOUIS THE MARSHALL.—If we can ascertain particulars of the Fry family, they shall be communicated in an early Number.
N X.—Without difficulty, by applying to any respectable solicitor.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The bonds must be shown to some respectable broker, who will see the state they are in; if this cannot be done at Plymouth, any of the banking establishments will be willing to London. It is useless to apply to the committee.
AN ADMIRER OF THE ARTS.—The subjects are in the Engraver's hands.
CLEMENTS LONDINENSIS.—The subjects are in the Engraver's hands.
A SUFFERER, Dublin.—Apply at 86, Fleet-street.
KIRK ELLA is thanked, though we could not engrave the Sketch.
J M W B C, and SHORTHAND, Guernsey.—A mixed system is employed. See Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.
PISCATOR should apply at some fishing-tackle warehouse in London.
AN INQUIRER AND SUBSCRIBER.—There is, we believe, a repository of the kind named, in New Bond-street.
E B.—Refutation or clipping the coin of the realm is punishable by statute.
A SUBSCRIBER, Jersey.—Apply to Parker and Co, military publishers, Whitehall.
F Duffield.—The address is, the Vineyard, Richmond, Surrey.
J W Brouncker-street.—See "The Anglo-Saxon," published by Longman and Co.
A CONSTANT READER, Limerick.—The Government are not likely to assist you.
J E.—We have not room for the letter on ship-building.
A W, Lavenham.—Richard and Wilson, St. Martin's-court.
BERNADOTTE, Waterford.—Of Ackerman and Co, Strand.
HAMMILL.—We are not aware if the poem has been printed.
B B, Worcester.—The paper was duly forwarded from our office.
TIPPOO SAIB.—On the first syllable. We have not heard of the exception in question.
H V G.—The battle of the Boyne was fought July 1, 1690.
T W, Dunwich.—We shall be glad of the loan of the sketch, &c.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Fulham.—The impression inclosed to us does not indicate the crest of any family of Johnson. It is so common a device, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to determine to whom it belongs.
MUSIC.—Mr J L Hutton is at Boston, in America.
H D.—There is a growing disposition on the part of the musical public for the adoption of recitative in lieu of the spoken dialogue of English opera.
BETA.—Mr Charles Keon was born in London, and he made his debut at Drury-lane Theatre, as Norval.
CONVULSANT.—Count or beat time with the hand or foot. Consult a music instruction-book.
A B.—The name is pronounced as you have written it.
GESO.—The title of Baronet would become extinct at the death of the grantee without male issue, unless there was a specific limitation in the patent extending the succession to his brother and his descendants.
ANDREW.—We do not know, nor can we ascertain, if there be any arms attached to the name of Murtree.
INQUIRER.—The championship attaches to the manor of Sorrelbury. At the coronation of King Richard II, Sir Baldwin Freville, Lord of Tamworth, and Sir John Dymoke, Lord of Sorrelbury, both claimed the office; but judgment was given by the Constable and Marshal of England in favour of Dymoke. In reply to the second question, we apprehend that if the possessor of the manor of Sorrelbury were under attainder, the office would remain dormant, unless conferred on some other subject.
HERALD.—A person who has no right to arms from his father cannot use his mother's.
J J N, Beverley.—"Doctors' Commons, St Paul's Churchyard, London," is the address.
A SUBSCRIBER, Jersey.—The painting of arms sent us is incorrect, colour being placed upon colour. We do not recognise whose coat it is.
CONQUEST.—An application, addressed to "The Officers in Waiting, Herald's College, Ben-pitt-lane, London," will obtain the desired information, on the payment of a trifling fee. The cost of a coloured drawing on vellum depends a good deal on the size.
MARK ANTHONY.—The Baronet in question has one son and one daughter, both legitimate.
DISCIPULUS, Birmingham, will find an excellent account of the Drapers' Company in Herbert's "History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London," vol. 1, p. 388 to 498. The Company of Drapers were incorporated in the 17th year of King Henry VI, A.D. 1439. The present Drapers' Hall was designed by Mr. Jarman, in 1697: the front was rebuilt after a fire in 1774.
C H, Reading.—The illustration shall appear as soon as possible.
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The widow of a Baronet marrying a commoner does not forfeit her place or precedence. She is allowed too, by courtesy, to retain her first husband's name and the designation of his title, although married to another. The Dowager Lady Bellamont married, after her first marriage with a nobleman, a knight, and called Lady Bellamont.
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Darlington.—A, the youngest of the brothers, having no son, the children of his daughters are clearly entitled to quarter his arms. The husband of B's only child has a right to bear B's arms on an escutcheon of pretence. The liveries of the coat of arms submitted are blue and white.
A SUBSCRIBER, in reference to an inquiry of last week, suggests, and correctly, that when a crest is encircled by a ribbon with a motto, a buckle should not be used; otherwise, a simple scroll will be converted into an order of Knighthood.
FITZ.—"Dat q'ria vides," is the motto required.
J J.—The Registrar-General should be applied to.
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—"Faith is more valuable than gold," is the literal translation of the motto.
CADET.—We do not know of any arms being registered in England to the family mentioned by our correspondent.
FICA.—The eldest son of the Sovereign is not born Prince of Wales, but is so created by patent shortly after birth. The present heir apparent was born 9th Nov, 1841, and created Prince of Wales, by Patent under the Great Seal, 4th Dec, 1841.

TIPPOO.—Chief Justice Blackburn bears, we believe, the same arms as the Lancashire family of the name, viz. Arg. a fesse nebule between three mullets sa. Crest: A cock on a trumpet or.
L C.—The arms of Woodley are—Sa. a chev between three owls arg. Crest: An owl arg on a trumpet or.
JULIAN.—Apply at the Lord Chamberlain's office.
GRETA.—The letter will be duly posted.
W H Chelsea, must wait.
ESPANA.—"Herrera's Dictionary."
E M S.—Declined.
HENRY.—The terms are optional.
A PORT PHILIP SETTLER is thanked.
AN EDINBURGH AMATEUR.—Received.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Highways and Dryways.—The Double Claim.—Marie Antoinette.—The Drama of Life.—Lives of the Princesses of England, 2 vols.—Lodge's Portraits, 2 vols.—Dr. Downing on Affections of the Nerves.—Episodes of Insect Life.—Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers.—Cook's Musical Almanack.—The Babes in the Wood; illuminated.—The Book of Ruth.
Music.—"I do not ask a Token."—"Pregiera."—"Hungarian Serenade."—"Holmes' Andante."—"Love ye One Another."—"The Valley of Flowers."—"The Song my Mother Sung."—"A Summer Eve in the Olden Time."—"Laugh while you can."—"Last Night I lay a Sleeping."—"Christmas Carols."

A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS
OF THE
FUNERAL OF HER LATE MAJESTY
THE QUEEN DOWAGER
(From Accurate Drawings made on Thursday, the 13th)
Will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday
next, DECEMBER 22.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1849.

The columns of our daily contemporaries teem with the lamentations of the landlords and farmers of England. The Protectionist and Agricultural Societies are up in arms; and, if we may judge from the tone of the various speeches that are made to the bewildered cultivators of the soil, there seems to be an impression among them that the cause of Free-Trade has fallen in public estimation, and that a return to the old system is not only possible, but probable. There is a rumour, too, that the old notion of a fixed duty upon corn of five or eight shillings is to be revived on the meeting of Parliament; and that many men who were once lukewarm and indifferent Free-Traders, will support the compromise, with the hope of shutting the mouth of the great ox of agriculture. The long-demanded equalisation of local taxation will not now satisfy the party. Nothing but Protection will silence them; and some go so far as to allege that land would not be worth cultivation in Great Britain, even if it were rent and pauper free. The Duke of Richmond says Free-Trade, and Free-Trade only, has increased the pauperism of England to its present amount. "We find," he says, "in most parts of the country there is a lamentable destitution among the agricultural labourers. We find a great proportion of those who heretofore were enabled to maintain their families by the sweat of their brow, are now out of employment, because farmers cannot pay them at the present prices, and our workhouses are consequently filled with those honest men, who only ask for employment to maintain their families. We find not only that this takes place, and that they are placed in a situation which we deeply regret, but that, at the same time, relief in the workhouses is increasing to a frightful extent the poor-rates, which the owners and occupiers of real property have to pay."

His Grace forgets that prices are higher now than they were during some of the years when Free-Trade was not the law of the land, and when the old sliding-scale was in full operation; and that, if farmers discharge their labourers now because prices are unremunerative, they must have discharged them at an earlier period for the same reason. With or without Protection, the agricultural interest is equally dissatisfied—equally severe upon the labourer—equally loud in its lamentation—equally emphatic in its prophecies of total ruin.

All experience contradicts the Duke of Richmond as to the reason of the increase of pauperism. "As a general rule," says the Rural Commissioner of the *Morning Chronicle*, whose careful statements we beg leave to recommend to the serious consideration of all those who imagine that pauperism and low prices of food must necessarily go together,

There can be no doubt whatever, that when the price of corn is low the condition of the labourer is vastly improved. In order to ascertain, if possible, the relation between the price of wheat and the condition of the labourer, as shown by the amount of pauperism, I have extracted from a number of returns on the subject the average number of persons receiving in-door relief, and the average amount expended in out-door relief, in the county of Suffolk, during each of the three years ending the 29th of September, and also the average price of wheat at each of the same periods. The following is the result of my inquiries:—

| | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Average number of in-door paupers | 3199 | 2932 | 2935 |
| Average amount of out-door relief | £2802 | 2315 | 2219 |
| Average price of wheat for quarter ending Sept. 29 | 67s 1d | 51s 3d | 45s 9d |

Mr. French, who is vice-chairman of the board of guardians of the Haverstoke Union, stated to me that he had paid considerable attention to the subject, and he had come to the conclusion that the labourer was much better off when the price of corn was low than when it was high—and, as a consequence, that in all well-managed unions the amount of poor-rates and the number of paupers were then considerably reduced. A most intelligent master of a union workhouse on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk also made the following statement to me, as the result of considerable experience:—"During the high price of flour I have invariably found more paupers come into the house, and altogether a larger proportion of destitution in the union." He also states that at one time, when corn was high, he had, out of 396 persons in the workhouse, 114 who were able-bodied labourers.

These are not solitary instances. The story is the same throughout England; and the labourers, squeezed into pauperism, feel that they are made the victims of the bad management or the ignorance of those above them. "They feel," says the writer already quoted, "that 'they are treated like slaves.' It is seldom, they say, that the farmer will condescend to speak to them, except in terms of reproach or abuse; and they complain that there is no display of anything like kindly feeling towards them, nor any desire shown to improve their condition." Their superiors waste their whole time and energy in clamouring for high prices, which will infallibly drive the poor into the workhouse. Alas! for England, if such a state of things should continue. We take, however, the brighter side of the question; and, however loud the outcry that may be made, we shall continue to believe that agriculture is not ruined, and that, if farmers will cease complaining, they will be as well able to pay their way as any other class in this over-peopled and highly-taxed country. They are in the same boat with the rest of us, and must sink or swim with the whole community. Great Britain is one concern, and it is beyond the power of legislators or governments to bolster up one interest at the expense of others, or to make agriculture prosperous by creating artificial famine. As for the fixed duty of five or eight shillings a quarter, it would be but another name for a fixed poor-rate and a fixed police-rate of the same amount. The time has long passed for such a dangerous experiment.

The anniversary of the election of Prince Louis Napoleon to the Presidency of the French Republic has passed over quietly, though not without rumours of plots and counterplots, and some anxiety on the part of the people of Paris.

It cannot be denied that the President has more than fulfilled all

the expectations that were formed of him. He has rendered service to the French nation. He has scrupulously adhered to the constitution under which he was elected to the perilous honour which he enjoys. He has been calm in a season of excitement—honest, when all around him were dishonest—bold amid the cowardly, and straightforward amid the tortuous of a thousand contending factions. At no period since February, 1848, has France been so contented. There is a subsidence after the upheaving; and the country having recovered breath, is asking itself questions upon its future government, in the answer to which the whole of Europe is interested.

The President has studied in a good school, and knows the advantage of honesty. In this respect his character stands in brilliant contrast with his predecessor—if such we may call Louis Philippe. The French are a thoroughly honest people. Their honesty is their chief characteristic, and redeems a thousand faults in the national character. It was the dishonesty of the Orleans dynasty that overthrew it. The French will forgive many errors, mistakes, and even crimes, on the part of their rulers, sooner than they will shut their eyes against a system of studied corruption and baseness. They stand upon their dignity, and in this respect Louis Napoleon is a man after their own hearts.

To hold power for a year in a period of revolution is of itself no slight achievement; and there is a stability about the man who can reign so long amid interests so hostile and so conflicting as those which have beset the new President since his accession to office, which augurs well for France. We are quite certain that there is no party in this country who does not trust most sincerely, that France may speedily reap her reward for all the sufferings she has undergone. As long as France is troubled, all Europe must be uneasy.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have preserved the strictest retirement during the past week, at Osborne. The Court attended Divine Service in the private chapel on Sunday; and, beyond an occasional walk in the private grounds and park, Her Majesty and the other members of the Royal Family have confined themselves to the Palace.

On Thursday morning the Prince Consort left Osborne for Windsor, to pay the last tribute of respect to the lamented Queen Dowager, by attending the interment of her Majesty's remains in St. George's Chapel. His Royal Highness returned to Osborne the same evening.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and the Princesses Anne and Amelia of Saxe-Weimar, left Bentley Priory for Windsor on Wednesday.

The Princess Nicolas Esterhazy was safely delivered of a daughter on the 29th ult., at Vienna.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Henrietta Somerset have left town for Badminton, where their Graces purpose to receive company very shortly.

The Marquis of Northampton, accompanied by Viscount and Lady Marianne Alford, Lord Alwyne, and Lady Margaret Compton, have left Malta, for Alexandria, with the intention of making a tour in Egypt.

The Earl of Munster is making a tour in Egypt and the Holy Land. His Lordship is expected to return to England next month.

The Viscount and Viscountess Seaham have arrived at the St. George's Hotel, from Bryn-y-Pys, North Wales.

Lord John Russell returned to Pembroke-lodge, Richmond-park, on Saturday afternoon, from Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The Lady Georgiana Romilly was safely delivered of a son on Saturday last, at the family residence, in Wilton-crescent.

Lord Denman is at present staying at Middleton-park, Yorkshire. His Lordship is stated to be steadily recovering his health.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—On Thursday, Mr. Thomas Wakley, surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, was, after a very severe competition of three days' duration, elected to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons for England.

THE EFFICIENCY OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—In 1837 all the following offences ceased to be capitally punished, with the exception of murder. In the under-named periods the actual number of commitments was as follows:—

| In the five years ending | 1836 | 1848 |
|--------------------------|------|------|
| Murders | 355 | 356 |
| Rapes | 278 | 356 |
| Burglaries | 1060 | 2357 |
| Arson | 366 | 615 |
| Forgeries | 350 | 759 |

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Advices have been received within the week at Lloyd's communicating the melancholy loss of two splendid vessels, Indianen, namely, the *Emily*, 600 tons burden, from Calcutta, and the *Hanover*, 700 tons. The crew of the latter, all, with the exception of one, perished. The wreck of the *Emily* took place on the 1st of Sept. last, on a small island on the western side of the Andaman group in the China seas, the vessel at the time making for the Mauritius, and in a few hours became a total loss, both ship and cargo. The master, with most of the crew and passengers, contrived to gain the shore in safety, five of the seamen having perished in the attempt. A few hours after the wreck, a large body of the natives of the island came down upon the survivors, and threatened their lives. They were all armed with bows and arrows, which they presented in a menacing attitude. The poor fellows returned to the boat, and laid for the night inside of the breakers, some distance from the shore. The following morning the boats parted company, for the purpose of gaining the Cocoa Islands. In the pinnace were the passengers, with the captain and nine of the crew; and the long-boat contained the chief mate and the remainder of the crew. The long-boat was soon lost sight of, by those in the pinnace, and no tidings had been heard of them up to the period of the intelligence of the ship's loss being sent to England. Those in the pinnace suffered intensely. They were exposed in the boat for thirteen days, many became delirious, and were all more or less in a shocking condition. On the 14th of that month the boat gained the mainland, forty miles west of Rangoon, where the natives acted with friendship and hospitality. As regards the other unfortunate vessel, her destruction appears to have occurred on the night of the 9th of last month (November), on the rocks at the entrance of the harbour of Bath (United States). The ship went to pieces within ten minutes after she struck, and the entire crew, chief mate excepted, met with a watery grave, amounting to twenty-six men. Another ship, engaged in the East India trade, is also reported to be lost; the barque *Orpheus*, Captain Thomas Mann, belonging to London, 382 tons burthen, laden with palm oil. It happened on the morning of the 18th of October, outside of the harbour of Cochín. Her crew were saved. The aggregate amount of the above-mentioned losses is stated to exceed £50,000.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, the body of L. H. Shadwell, Esq., barrister-at-law, and second son of Sir L. Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor, was discovered in a ditch which divides Barnes Elms Park, the residence of his father, from an adjacent farm. The deceased occupied a sleeping apartment in a lodge, which is about a quarter of a mile distant from the mansion occupied by the family; and he was last seen alive on Sunday night, when he left the house about half-past nine o'clock, to walk across the park to this lodge. The night was not only dark, but there was at the time an intense fog. It having been ascertained in the morning that he had been absent from his customary sleeping-place during the night, a search was instituted, and on Tuesday the body was discovered in the ditch already mentioned, in which the water was not more than two feet six inches deep, but the deposit of mud was still deeper. Dr. Willis was sent for, and made an external examination of the body, which, it should be stated, was dressed, with the exception of the feet, which were naked. There was no trace of the shoes, but afterwards socks were found in his pockets. His trousers and other portions of his dress had been much torn, apparently by the brambles at the side of the ditch, which the deceased had evidently caught at to save himself, if possible, in his descent. A ring and other valuable property were on his person, showing that the deceased had not been the victim of robbery. The general supposition as to the cause that led to the death is, that the deceased, on leaving the mansion, diverged from the right path, owing to the heavy fog, and fell into the sluice connecting the lake with the river, the tide being then up, and being a most fearless swimmer, it is presumed he swam out into the river, and then landed on the towing-path, and in endeavouring to regain the park he inadvertently fell into the ditch, where it was evident his struggles had been most terrific to extricate himself.

J. S. Douglas, Esq., of Chilton Park, near Maidstone, Kent, has, unsolicited, returned 10 per cent. to all his tenants, at his last audit, which will give a reduction of 12½ for the year, as he kindly returned them fifteen per cent. last spring. Lady Cosway and G. C. Couthorpe, Esq., have also made similar allowances to their tenants.

The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Ven. H. Cotton, from the ministers of the Cathedral of Lismore, "in acknowledgement of his eminent services while presiding over that cathedral during the suspension of the Jeaneary;" and the Rev. B. W. Stannus, perpetual curate of Trinity Church, Woodbury, Devon, from his congregation.

A letter from Leyden, Holland, of the 4th inst., states that M. C. Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, was at that period in that place, occupied in the pursuit of zoological studies, and passing the greater part of the day in the Museum of Natural History. He had been received honorary member of the Society Amicitia of Leyden, and appeared to intend making a lengthened stay in that town.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.—On Monday a meeting of merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and others was held in the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, for the purpose of promoting this exhibition. The Mayor (Mr. R. Birkin) having opened the proceedings, the town-clerk read some correspondence which had passed with Mr. Digby Wyatt, and the statement made by Mr. Cole, of the objects which were contemplated. Mr. T. Carver, hosiery, moved, "That this meeting highly approves of the proposed exhibition of the works of industry of all nations to be held in London in 1851, and considers it calculated to promote the agricultural as well as the commercial and manufacturing interests of the community, and to cement a friendly union among the nations of the world." Mr. R. Morley, of the firm of J. and R. Morley, hosiery, of Nottingham and London, seconded the motion, and strongly urged the expediency of appointing a committee who would take an active part in working out the objects of the meeting. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Reckless, lace-manufacturer, moved, "That this meeting acknowledges with thanks the invaluable exertions of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Society of Arts, for the establishment of the institution, and will earnestly assist in the furtherance of the general objects of the proposal." Mr. Hannay, hosiery, in seconding the resolution, reminded the meeting that there was no town in Great Britain which could produce manufactures of greater beauty than Nottingham. If there were any doubts on the subject of expense, these might be resolved by leaving each locality to pay for itself, but he was opposed to a tax on the country at large. He approved of money prizes, but thought £5000 too large a sum for one prize. Mr. C. Paget, an agriculturist, spoke of the value attached to medal prizes. Mr. H. Reckless explained that the medals would be in addition to the money prizes. The resolution was passed unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Filkin, seconded by Mr. Mallet, a committee was appointed, and the proceedings terminated.

DINNER TO MESSRS. GIBSON AND BRIGHT.—On Monday evening last the electors of Manchester entertained their representatives, the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson and Mr. John Bright, at a public dinner in the Corn Exchange. About 500 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Towers, of the Queen's Hotel. Mr. James Kershaw, M.P., presided. The health of the members of the borough was drunk with great enthusiasm, and responded to by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Bright with great ability and at much length. Mr. W. F. Fox, M.P., was also present, and made a long and eloquent speech, on his health being proposed.

THE CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT ROCHESTER.—A meeting of the friends of the Rev. Robert Whiston, Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School at Rochester, was held in that city on Saturday last, at which the following statement was read, and the subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted and agreed to:—The statutes of Rochester Cathedral (A.D. 1542) assign to the Dean £100, to each of the canons £20, to each of four university students £5, and to each of 20 grammar boys £2 13s. 4d. a year; they also require the students and boys to be maintained out of the funds of the church. The income of the Dean is now at least £1426, and that of a canon £680; while the other stipends are still £5 and £2 13s. 4d. only. Mr. Whiston, as master of the Cathedral School, after persevering and protracted, but unsuccessful efforts, from February, 1848, to May, 1849, to procure an augmentation of these stipends, published a pamphlet on "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment," in which he proved that 50 boys at Canterbury, 40 at Westminster, 40 at Worcester, 24 at Ely, 20 at Rochester and Peterborough, and 18 at Durham, are entitled to maintenance out of the funds of those churches respectively. For the publication of this pamphlet the Dean and Chapter of Rochester stated, on June 29th, 1849, that they were under the painful necessity of removing the complainant from his office; Mr. Whiston immediately instituted proceedings in Chancery, but without success, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir J. Wigram, conceiving that he had no jurisdiction to redress the wrong, and regretting that he was under the necessity of refusing Mr. Whiston's motion. Upon this, Mr. Whiston appealed to the Lord-Chancellor, and the Dean and Chapter again recognised him as head-master, but cited him to appear before themselves to justify the pamphlet and answer interrogatories thereupon, at the same time denying him counsel or the presence of a friend. The result was, that on October 10th, 1849, the Chapter and Dean (as they say) "felt themselves under the painful necessity of reverting to their former conclusion, and removing the complainant from the superintendence of the school." Immediately afterwards, without advertisement or competition, they elected for his successor the Chaplain of the Bucks County Gaol. Under these circumstances, Mr. Whiston has applied to the Court of Queen's Bench; and on the application of Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Justice Patteson has granted a rule nisi for a mandamus to the Dean and Chapter to restore him. The proceedings in Chancery are still pending, and the law costs are of necessity very heavy. Resolved, "That it is certain no expense will be spared by the very wealthy body against which Mr. Whiston is contending, and as the interests of education and the due fulfilment of cathedral trusts are deeply interested in the success of his efforts, this meeting trusts that the public will cordially unite in an earnest and liberal endeavour to obtain such an important object." Resolved, "That subscriptions be forthwith entered into, and that Thomas Baker, Esq., and William Manclark, Esq., of Rochester, be treasurers, and that all persons be requested to forward their subscriptions to either of those gentlemen, who will acknowledge the same." Resolved, "That this meeting forthwith enter into subscriptions," which was done accordingly, to the amount of nearly £200.

PICTURE GALLERY, HOLYROOD PALACE.—For a long time back the pictures in this gallery have become so obscured, by the accumulated dust of years, as to render a distinct view of the portraits of our ancient Monarchs almost an impossibility. This circumstance having been brought under the notice of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by Mr. Matheson, clerk of her Majesty's works for Scotland, they have appointed Mr. Walker, of 15, Duke-street, Edinburgh, to examine and repair the whole of the pictures in that gallery. Those which have been already lined and cleaned by him are said to be greatly improved by the process.

LAUNCH OF THE HUMBER FERRY PONTOON.—A pontoon, or landing-stage, constructed by Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Co., of Leeds, for the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, and intended for the terminus of that railway at the extremity of its noble pier in the Humber, at New Holland, opposite the port of Hull, was launched at Goole last week, in the presence of a large company of spectators, including several of the most eminent engineers. The huge machine, which is 400 feet in length, 50 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, and weighs nearly 700 tons, has been constructed entirely in the works of Messrs. Wilson, at Leeds, under the superintendence of Mr. Fenton. It has been conveyed by the Aire and Calder Navigation, in detached portions, from thence to Goole, where it has been finally completed. The hull of the vessel is entirely constructed of iron, the deck of Baltic timber, averaging six inches in thickness, and weighing 200 tons. The launching arrangements have been conducted by Messrs. Spencer and Hallett, the well-known shipbuilders, of Hull; and on the morning above-named, at ten o'clock, the vessel was launched, in the most successful manner, from the wharf of the Aire and Calder Company, into the river Ouse. She went sideways down the slips beautifully into the water, and after floating about twenty minutes in the mid-stream, was brought to the shore, and entered by a band of music and several hundred visitors. The National Anthem was played. The company then retired; and immediately afterwards six steamers—four of which had come up from Hull, and were in attendance—were attached to her cables, and brought her down to New Holland in the short space of three hours and a quarter. It was then, in a short time, and with the assistance of Mr. Linn, the contractor for the New Holland works, and of the gentlemen on board, put into its place between the dolphins, erected for grooves, in which it is to rise and fall with the tide, and now forms the most magnificent landing-stage for passengers and traffic on the Humber, if not in the world.

THE ROCHESTER SAVINGS-BANK DEFALCATIONS.—Great excitement prevails in Rochester in consequence of the increased amount of defalcation which the close investigation of the last few days has brought to light. The deficiencies now extend to £50,000. Mr. Tidd Pratt recommends the appointment of a committee, formed jointly of depositors and trustees, to continue the examination of the accounts until the whole deficiencies can be fairly estimated; and until this time all proceedings of a legal nature will be postponed. At the meeting of depositors, called by Mr. Hunt, solicitor, of Rochdale, and held on Saturday morning last, the recommendations of Mr. Pratt being stated, the meeting acquiesced in the propriety of the step, and a resolution was passed to adjourn for a month.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—A most destructive fire occurred at noon on Sunday to the premises of Messrs. Lillie and Sons, millwrights and engineers, Store-street. The whole of the main building in which the works were carried on was destroyed; and as the top story, where the fire originated, was entirely filled with patterns of wheels, &c., which have been supplied to various proprietors of machinery in all parts of the kingdom for the last fifteen years, the loss is most serious. Indeed, the sufferers themselves cannot accurately estimate it, though they suppose it to be about £20,000. This does not include damage done to the building. Insurances (in the Atlas and West of England offices) extend only to £8000 on both building and stock. Messrs. Lillie having reduced their insurances during the last year. Upwards of 200 men are thrown out of employment by the catastrophe.

INCENDIARISM IN BUCKS.—A cow-house, in the occupation of Mr. R. Mumford, of Dorton, was destroyed by fire a few nights since; and on the same night a cow-house on the farm of Mr. G. Fuller, of the same village, was similarly consumed. They were the property of C. S. Rickett, Esq., of Dorton House. There is every reason to believe that both fires were the wilful acts of an incendiary.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS FOR THE NEEDY.—For two years past several respectable families in the neighbourhood of Nine-elms and Vauxhall have raised, by subscription of one penny each from their neighbours and friends, a fund, which they have distributed on Christmas-eve to persons of good character who really wanted the means of procuring a dinner for the following day of festivity. By this means, the benevolent individuals so associated have each season supplied from fifty to sixty poor families with beef, bread, and pudding ingredients, coal, &c. The hint is a seasonable one, and may be acceptable to those who "enjoy the luxury of doing good."

On Sunday, in consequence of the previous day's announcement that public mourning on account of the deceased lamented Queen Dowager should be forthwith commenced, the order was most respectfully observed by all classes. The pulpits and desks of the churches connected with the Established Church were hung with black cloth. The same manifestations of regret were attended to in the Roman Catholic, the Wesleyan, and other Dissenting places of worship. On Saturday, at the various synagogues of the Jews, there were similar memorials of mourning.

FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, the mortal remains of the late lamented Queen Adelaide were removed from Bentley Priory, Stanmore, for interment in the Royal Mausoleum in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. In accordance with the last desire of the illustrious deceased, the funeral proceedings were conducted in a comparatively private manner; for, with the exception of the presence of a strong detachment of the Life Guards, there was nothing beyond the ordinary display observable at the funeral of a private individual. The coffin was covered with a rich crimson silk velvet, studded by gilt furniture. A double row of burnished gold nails formed the outline, and the compartments were formed by a triple row of small nails. The sides were relieved by massive gold handles, and the corners were of the same, ornamented by an engraved crown. The lid in its upper compartment had a large raised regal crown, and in its lower division was an inverted torch and extinct serpent. The plate bore the inscription:—

Deposited
Serenissima Principessa
ADELAIDE,
Reginae Dotaria,
Obiit Ido. Die Decembris,
Anno Domini MDCCCXLIX.
Ætatis sue LVIII.

The inhabitants of Stanmore and its neighbourhood testified their respect for the memory of her late Majesty by closing their houses, and the bell of the parish church was tolled for some time after the funeral had left.

Upon arriving at the south porch of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Royal body was received at the door by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Canons of Windsor, and placed upon the platform, the crown and cushion being upon it.

The procession then moved into the choir in the following order:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| The Archbishop and the Canons of Windsor. | | The Lord-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, attended by one of his Officers. | |
| THE BODY, | | Supporter of the Pall, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. | |
| Supporter of the Pall, Lord Byron. | Covered with a Black Velvet Pall, | Supporter of the Pall, Viscount Barrington. | |
| Supporter of the Pall, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. | adorned with Eucrochons of Her late Majesty's Arms. | Supporter of the Pall, Marquis of Ormondo. | |
| Supporter of the Pall, Earl of Sheffield. | | | |
| THE CHIEF MOURNER. | | | |
| The Duchess of Norfolk (veiled), attended by a Lady. | | | |
| His Serene Highness the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. | | | |
| His Serene Highness the Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar. | | | |
| His Royal Highness Prince George. | | | |
| Master of the Horse to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Lord Chamberlain to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Vice-Chamberlain to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Ladies of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Maid of Honour to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Women of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Clerk Marshal to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Equerries to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Chaplains to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Physicians to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Surgeon to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Gentlemen Ushers to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Senior Page to her late Majesty. | | | |
| Dressers and Wardrobe Maid to her late Majesty. | | | |

Upon entering the choir, the chief mourner took her seat at the head of the corpse, the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household took his place at the feet, the Vice-Chamberlain standing near his Lordship, and the other persons composing the procession arranged themselves behind the chief mourner and on either side the chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury read the service and the part before the interment; and the anthem performed, the Royal body was deposited in the vault, and the Archbishop having concluded the service, Garter pronounced near the grave the style of her late Majesty; after which the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain of her late Majesty's household broke their staves of office, and kneeling, deposited the same in the Royal vault.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert was present in his Royal Highness's stall during the ceremony. The Duke of Cambridge also occupied his stall. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and their Serene Highnesses the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, and the Princess Ann of Saxe-Weimar, and the Princess Amelia of Saxe-Weimar, occupied the seats provided for them.

The Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Lord John Russell occupied stalls in the Chapel during the ceremony.

[Circumstances beyond our control have prevented the illustrations we purposed giving of this mournful ceremony being presented this week. They shall appear in our next Number, accompanied by a full account of the proceedings.]

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AT DOVER.—The following protest against the sermon preached at the recent Visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Dover, with the reply of his Grace, has been published:—"To the Most Reverend Father in God, John, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.—May it please your Grace, We, the undersigned clergy of the deaneries of Dover and Elham, attending the Ordinary Visitation at Dover, on the 2nd of October ult., feel as due to your Grace in candour, as binding upon ourselves in duty, to represent the feeling left on our minds by a certain part of the sermon then delivered to us. So far as that sermon touched on a high tone of ministerial duty and responsibility, our entire sympathy goes with it; the more so, that it simply followed, in that respect, those views which the published works of your Grace had long since given to the Church. But this, if possible, has added greater pain to our calm consideration of the statements that followed; because, without going into any detail of those statements, we feel that they unquestionably set up the direct contradictory of our scriptural belief in the efficacy of the sacraments of the Church of Christ. And, as ministers of that Church in England, we are constrained to express to your Grace a conviction ulterior to this. While we recognise the justice which has decided against the 'holding distinctive Roman doctrine in the Church of England,' we feel that the same justice decides against the holding distinctive Dissenting doctrine in the same Church of England. And while we should protest (as many of us have done) against the one, we desire to guard against any possible imputation that we do not feel equally bound to protest against the other. As this memorial aims at nothing but to put your Grace in possession of our real feelings on this lamentable subject, we will only add our prayer for every blessing on the Archbishop, in which Divine Providence has placed you over us, and remain, your Grace's humble and faithful servants." To this his Grace answered as follows:—"Addition, Oct. 17, 1849.—Reverend Brethren,—I beg to acknowledge the protest you have sent me against some of the statements uttered by Mr. Gambier at the recent Visitation. The impression left on my mind was not different from that expressed by yourselves. But I should not choose to pronounce a positive, still less an official opinion, without seeing the sermon as well as hearing it; more especially as one sentence, which I afterwards mentioned to Mr. Gambier as having appeared to me most objectionable, he explained as not having in his intention reference to the subject to which I had supposed him to apply it. I am not aware that the doctrine advanced concerning the Sacraments, and to which you chiefly object, is distinctively the doctrine of Dissenters. But I fully acquiesce in the opinion that any doctrine propounded in our Church contradictory to its articles and formularies, justly calls for a protest from its more consistent members; and such a protest, if unhappily it should ever prove necessary, will always be received with the attention to which it is entitled, from your faithful servant and brother, J. B. CANTUAR."

THE PRIMATE'S VISITATION.—A strange piece of gossip has been prevalent in clerical circles as to a certain very disagreeable proceeding at the Archbishop of Canterbury's late visitation at Dover. The sermon, it appears, was preached by one who denies the Church's teaching of baptismal regeneration, and he took occasion not only to contravene the doctrine, but to ridicule it. The great body of the clergy present—the story goes—were so indignant at his unscrupulous remarks upon so sacred, and, as they thought, vital a question, that they besought the Archbishop not to give the usual toast at the dinner which ensued, namely, that of the health of the preacher, and thanks to him for his sermon; declaring, that, if it were proposed, as they could not conscientiously drink it, they must refuse to do so, and that an unpleasant scene must inevitably be produced. The Archbishop, however, though expressing but a qualified approval of the sermon, declined to comply with their request, and in due course his Grace proposed the obnoxious toast, which was not only refused to be drunk by a large majority of the company, but received by them with the most marked expression of dissent and aversion.—*Correspondent of the Oxford Herald.* [We are in a position to add, that the above statement is substantially correct.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*]

PREFERRMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have just taken place:—The Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, to the Deanery of Carlisle. The Rev. George William Murray, to the Deanery Rural of West Bromwich, diocese of Lichfield. The Rev. T. Dainty, to the Prebendary of Upton, ex parte Decan, founded in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. The Rev. John Salter, Rector of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Bristol. The Rev. David Wright, of Spinnithorne, Bedale, Yorkshire, to be a Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, resigned. The Rev. Francis Alfred Bowles, to the Rectory of Singleton, Sussex. The Rev. J. P. Roberts, to the Rectory of Eastergate, Sussex. The Rev. William Purdon, to the Rectory of Seaton, Rutland. The Rev. Alan Greenwell, to the newly-constituted Rectory and Parish Church of Golborne, Lancashire. The Rev. George Rowland Medley, to the Vicarage of Fingrinhoe,

Essex. The Rev. Gabriel Galpy, to the Vicarage of Bucklebury, Berks. The Rev. C. H. Hutchinson, to the Vicarage of West Dean, Sussex. The Rev. J. C. Bentley, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Lichfield. The Rev. S. Buckland, P.C. of Great Torrington, to be a surrogate for the diocese of Exeter. The Rev. W. Murray, P.C. of Salcombe, Devon, to be a surrogate for the diocese of Exeter.

VACANCY.—PERPETUAL CURACY.—Wellcombe, Devon; diocese Exeter; value £71; par., Lord Clinton; Rev. J. M. Cockshott, dec.

MASTERSHIP.—Chigwell, Essex; head mastership of grammar school; £80 with residence; to be a layman; testimonials on or before January 15, 1850.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—It is stated in military circles, that it is intended that a considerable reduction shall be made in the number of soldiers and sailors required for the ensuing financial year, 1850-51.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION.—New barracks are to be constructed without delay at Primrose, Galway, and additional accommodation is to be given for troops in barracks at Cairo, Fermo, Carrick-on-Suir, and Dublin.

CONVICT GUARDS FOR AUSTRALIA.—Circulars have been forwarded to the several staff districts for returns of pensioners who are disposed to volunteer their services to form convict guards for this colony. They are to assemble at Tilbury Fort, and one ship will be immediately despatched.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—It is said that pensioners will be enrolled and formed into local companies, under the command of an experienced officer, for service in this colony. This arrangement, if carried into effect, will completely put a stop to the desertions which are continually taking place from the detachment stationed in the island.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—There are several volunteers for the command of, and for other positions in, the new Arctic expedition to be organised to proceed, *via* Behring's Straits, in search of Sir John Franklin. It is understood that the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* are to be at once refitted for the expedition.

COURTESY TO FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS.—Lieutenant Messelgry, of the French Navy, on a visit to this country, has received Admiralty permission to visit all our dockyards and victualling yards. At Deptford, especially, it has been ordered that every facility is to be afforded to the Lieutenant in acquiring information with reference to provisioning the navy.

SMALL ARMS.—Col. Anson, who has now the control over the small arms department of the Board of Ordnance, is using every exertion to obtain the best kind of musket for our service. Three specimens were last week taken to his office, viz. one by a Brussels gunsmith, another by a German, and the third by Colonel Hawker, on his return from Birmingham.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY COMPANY.—The following orders have been lately issued:—"Hon. Artillery Company.—All military duty is suspended. The arm-room, band-room, and dressing-rooms will remain closed. Henry Fitzroy, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Hon. Artillery Company. December 8." "Hon. Artillery Company.—Mr. Balin is appointed Acting-Quartermaster until further notice. By command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy, W. H. Snell, December 10."

The Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses have given notice that a lighthouse has been built upon the rock called "Ship of Sanda," off the Mull of Kintyre, in the county of Argyll, the light of which will be exhibited on the night of Monday, the 7th of January, 1850, and every night thereafter, from sunset till sunrise.

GRAND MASONIC BANQUET TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B., AT SIMLA.

On Monday, the 1st of October, the Masonic fraternity of Simla entertained Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., at a banquet in the Assembly Rooms, and invited many distinguished guests to meet his Excellency. The party was the largest given at Simla for many years. A little after seven p.m. the approach of the distinguished guest of the evening was announced, when a deputation, consisting of Sir H. M. Elliot, the Hon. J. C. Erskine, and Major Michell, proceeded to meet Sir Charles, and invited him to enter the lodge, which was held in an adjoining room. His Excellency, in full uniform, and wearing the apron and insignia of a Royal Arch-Mason, was received on entering the lodge by the Worshipful Master, and a numerous assemblage of the brethren of the mystic craft. After a short interval, the lodge-room doors were thrown open, and Sir Charles, accompanied by the Worshipful Master and brethren of the order, proceeded to the reception-room, where the uninitiated guests were assembled.

The band of the Governor-General, which was in attendance, soon gave the signal for dinner, by striking up "The Roast Beef of Old England." Covers were laid for seventy, on tables forming an open horse-shoe, and great as was this number for the size of the banqueting-room, all crowding and confusion was avoided by the admirable arrangements made. At eight p.m. the chair was taken by the Worshipful Master, Lieut. Col. Curtis, C.B., who was supported in his duties at the upper table by Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B.; the Hon. J. C. Erskine, H. B. Riddell, Esq.; and Major Michell; whilst his Wardens, Bridge-man Wigstrom, Esq., her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, and Captain Byn, Aide-de-Camp, presided respectively at the other tables. On the right of the chairman sat his Excellency Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., and on his left his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; while near him, on either side, were seated Colonel Mountain, C.B., Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces; Colonel Stuart, C.B., Secretary to the Government; Colonel Grant, C.B., Adjutant-General of the Army; Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General; Mr. Courtenay, Private Secretary, &c.

The band played at intervals during dinner; and, on the dessert being laid, the chairman proposed the usual masonic toast of "The Queen and the Craft," which was followed by the band playing "God save the Queen."

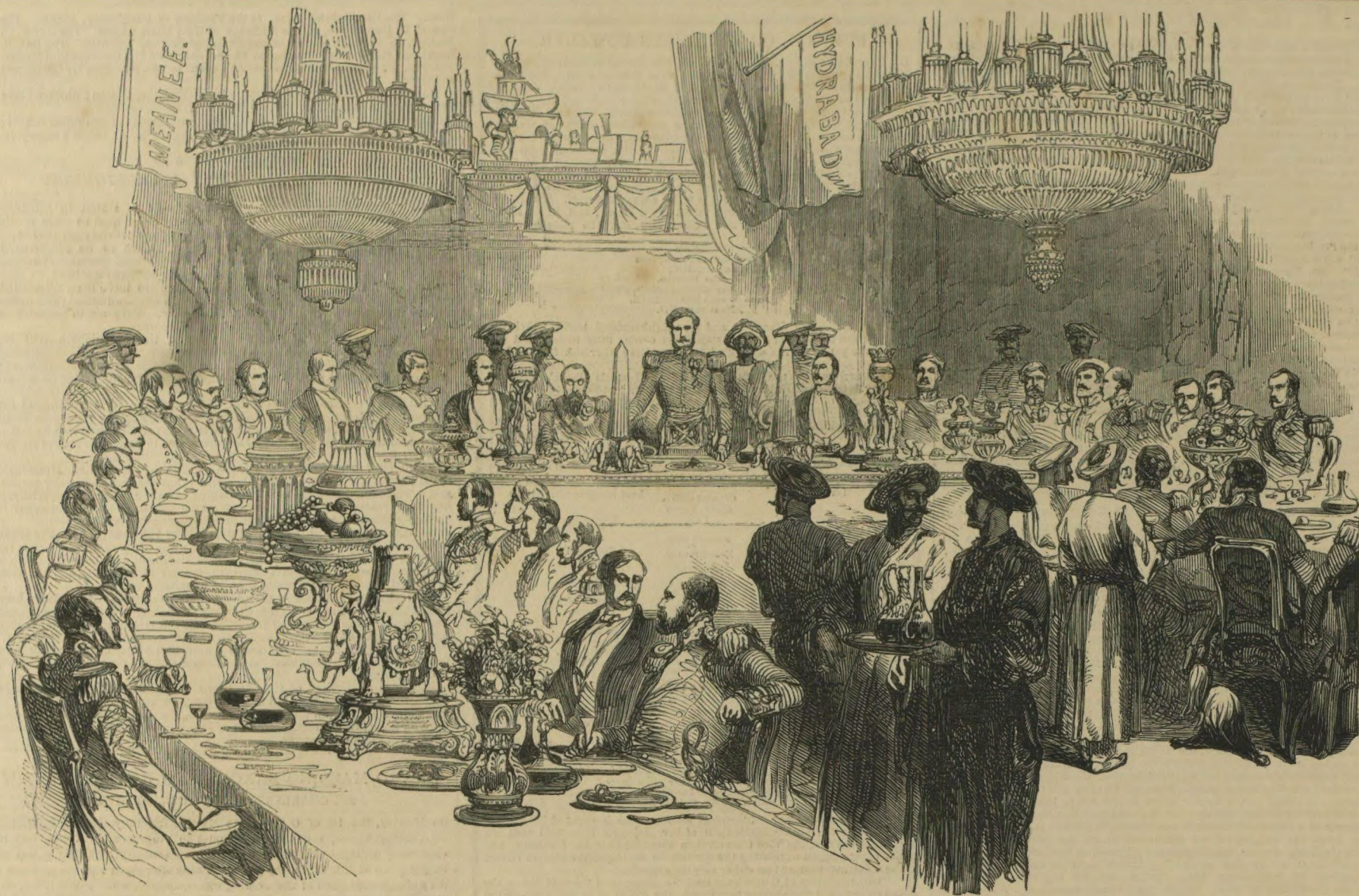
The Hon. J. C. Erskine next proposed "The Earl of Zeland, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Great Britain." Tune, "Freemasons' March."

"The health of the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, Grand Patron of the Masonic Order in India," whose absence from the party was occasioned by indisposition, and much regretted by the craft and company, was proposed by Bridge-man Wigstrom, Esq., who observed that, the noble Marquis being member of a Scotch lodge, could not be elected Grand Master of India; but, notwithstanding the toils and cares inseparable from his exalted position, he had gracefully accepted the office of Grand Patron of the Order. Air, "God save the Queen."

The chairman then addressed the company, introducing the toast of the evening:—"Gentlemen, I have been honoured by a request to propose to you a toast which requires no preface to insure its cordial reception. The name and career of our gallant guest, Sir Charles Napier, are too well and too widely known to permit of my presuming to comment on them. His services and successes have been stamped by the approbation of the first soldier of the age. (Cheers.) Tried in many high posts, and tested by conjunctures as dangerous as difficult, ever true to the ancestral motto of his ancient race, 'Ready, aye ready,' he has been found equal to every emergency that has marked his long and illustrious career. The Masonic fraternity may well feel proud to see the gallant General ranging himself under the banners of their time-honoured order, and appearing among them this evening as a brother. (Cheers.) I shall no longer trespass on your time, gentlemen, but at once call on you to drink the health of Sir Charles Napier in a bumper, with three times three."

The cheers which followed the chairman's toast abundantly testified the enthusiasm with which it was received. The band struck up "The British Grenadiers," and almost immediately after the air ceased Sir Charles Napier rose and said:—"Worshipful Master and Gentlemen,—I return my cordial thanks for the honour you have done me. I should not myself have been inclined to admit that I merit the compliments paid me, but introduced as they have been by Colonel Curtis, and acknowledged in the manner you have been pleased to receive them, I suppose I must believe I am, in some measure, deserving of them. Few masons can say that they owe so much to masonry as I do: I am an old and, I fear, a good-for-nothing mason. I have been 40 years a Royal arch-mason, and yet I fear I could not work myself into a chapter of that high degree; but, with the aid of my friend, Colonel Curtis, I hope to rub off the rust and be able to do so, for, as I said before, probably no man present can say that he is under the same obligations to masonry that I am; and I am always glad of an opportunity of acknowledging that same to the craft. I was once a prisoner without hope of being even exchanged, and expected to be sent to Verdun, to which place in France all prisoners were consigned; for, at this time, the two Governments of France and England were so exasperated against each other, that their anger fell on individuals, and there was no exchange of prisoners; a man who was taken lost all chance of promotion, or of ever seeing his friends again. In this state of despair and misery, knowing that my family must have believed me to have been killed, I was casting about in my own thoughts for some way in which I could communicate with my family: it came into my head that I was a mason, and contrived to poke out a brother. He was a French officer of the name of Bontemps, I think, and a very good name it was, for, like a good and honourable brother, he managed to send a letter for me to England—by no means an easy matter in those days, for there were no railroads, or steam-vessels, or steam-engines then to carry letters like lightning everywhere. Besides, it was, at this time, an extremely dangerous and hazardous undertaking for a French officer. But my honest and good brother did it for me, and within three months my family knew I was alive. I have acknowledged to being but a bad mason, but I will not add to this by being a bad companion, and inflicting a long speech on you. I shall, therefore, only again thank you, and wish all your healths."

The next toast was proposed by the Chairman, who said—"Gentlemen, you have rendered to my last toast the honour so eminently due to its subject, and I am well assured you will as heartily respond to the one I am now requested to propose. It is the health of a good and gallant nobleman, who, after a long residence among us, is on the eve of quitting India for his native land, and whom we hoped to see here this evening, but by unforeseen circumstances he was prevented from accepting our invitation. I need scarcely add, I mean Lord Gough. (Loud cheers.) It would be presumptuous to detail his Lordship's various services. They have been acknowledged by his country; they have been rewarded by his Sovereign. (Cheers.) At Barossa, may, however, briefly observe, that, from the hour when, at Barossa, he shouted the battle cry of their native land, he cheered on his gallant 87th against outnumbering legions of the French, and nobly repelled the foe, to the day when, at Goolerat—the scene of his latest victory—he completely humbled the haughty Khalsa's pride, and finally subju-



GRAND MASONIC BANQUET TO SIR C. J. NAPIER, C.B., AT SIMLA.

gated the once formidable Sikh nation, the same chivalrous bearing has characterised his brilliant career (hear, hear), the same signal success has attended his arms. (Cheers.) Opposed, at various periods, to the armies of three distant nations, each differing in caste, in colour, and in creed, he compelled each, in turn, to bow before the British flag. (Loud cheers.) Engaged in no mean struggle with an ordinary, untrained, or untried enemy, but committed to a deadly contest with a fierce, a disciplined, and a determined foe, the most formidable yet opposed to British arms in India (hear, hear), it cannot be conceived that the great victories achieved, and the important objects attained, by Lord Gough, could be accomplished without cost; but well and nobly has he ever upheld England's honour—overthrowing every obstacle, overcoming every difficulty, and bringing to a triumphant termination every campaign he conducted, commanding in chief. (Long and loud cheers.) Amongst the many great and good qualities for which the Viscount is remarkable, none are more eminently conspicuous in his Lordship's character, than that singleness of heart, that stern honesty of purpose, that deep devotion to the honour of his country, so happily, so gracefully alluded to by the noble Lord at the head of the Indian Govern-

ment, in the hearing of most of us now present, on a very recent occasion, when Lord Gough presented to the Marquis of Dalhousie the captured Sikh guns, trophies of his latest triumph. (Hear, hear.) Honours, rank, and distinction have justly rewarded his eminent services and public virtues; but they alone who have been honoured by the personal friendship of Lord Gough, and enjoyed the privilege of seeing him in the amiable relations of domestic life—as husband, father, and friend—can estimate the entire worth of his kindly, generous, and noble nature." (Deafening cheers.) The Worshipful Chairman concluded by calling on the company "to fill a bumper to the health of Hugh Viscount Gough—long may he enjoy his well-earned honours in his native land."

The party rose *en masse*, and drank the toast with every honour. Cheers, long, loud, and heart-stirring, showed the feeling of the company for the noble and gallant officer whose health had just been so rapturously received. On the party re-seating themselves, the band played "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"

Sir Henry Elliot next, in a neat speech, proposed "the health of Mr. Thomson and our guests." (Hear, hear.)

The toast was received with rapture; and, when the cheering had subsided, the band played "Rule Britannia."

At the conclusion of the air, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor rose and acknowledged the toast, and, in the course of an eloquent address, which we regret we have not room to report fully, Sir Henry observed of his fellow guests:—"Their bravery has won those possessions which my brother civilians and I are only managing. Their prowess has added province after province to British India. Their gallantry has recently added to our empire the kingdom of the Punjab." (Cheers.) Sir Henry concluded by referring to the main principles of the Order—charity, goodwill, and brotherly love.

His Honor resumed his seat amid great applause, and, after a short interval, again rose, and proposed "The health of the Worshipful Master," who presides so ably on the present occasion.

"The health of the Worshipful Master, Colonel Curtis," was then drunk with loud cheers.

Lieut.-Col. Curtis rose and thanked the company, adding, "I may be permitted to indulge a pardonable pride in the post I now occupy, having on my right one of England's first soldiers, and on my left one of India's first statesmen. (Loud cheers, during which the speaker made an inclination right and left to Sir C. Napier and Mr. Thomson.)

At a little before twelve, Sir Charles Napier and the Lieutenant-Governor retired, followed by most of the company.

The entertainment passed off most successfully. The banqueting-room was brilliantly illuminated by chandeliers, whose light fell on the splendid and varied uniforms and masonic insignia of the company, and abundantly lit up the tables, which were covered with a profusion of plate. The dinner and wines were of the choicest description; and the entertainment was in every respect worthy of the great occasion.

THE NELSON COLUMN, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

THE first instalment of the artistic embellishment of the pedestal of the Nelson Column has just been placed on the side facing Whitehall. It is a fine alto-relievo, in bronze, by Mr. C. E. Carew. The subject is "the Death of Nelson;" the point of time selected by the sculptor that when Lord Nelson was being carried from the quarter-deck to the cockpit, after he had received his mortal wound. Captain Hardy, who had been in conversation with him only a few moments before, on turning round, saw him lifted from the deck by a marine and two seamen. "Well, Hardy," said Nelson to his captain, "they have done for me at last." "I hope not," was the reply. "Yes, they have shot me through the back-bone." Immediately afterwards, on observing that the tiller-ropes were shot away, he said, "Let new ones be rove." This was the last order that the hero gave on the deck of the *Victory*.

Although we have termed the scene "The Death of Nelson," the sculptor has invested it with a new interest by his skillful narration of the event. The central portion we have already described. At the back of this group is the surgeon, with an expression of the deepest grief on his countenance, supplying the place of words, to tell that for Nelson's wound all human succour was in vain. Each figure of the whole stands out in beautiful relief. In the compartment to the left are three sailors engaged in tightening some of the cordage of the ship, and repairing the damage which the enemy's fire has effected. One of the three has his back turned towards the spectator, and close to his feet kneels a sailor holding a handspike, and leaning on a gun, apparently arrested in his movements by the conversation between the dying hero and Captain Hardy. Each of these two portions is of surpassing merit; and on the first the eye naturally fixes itself as the *point d'appui* of the whole. In the front, lying on the deck, are an officer and a marine, who have fallen to rise no more. Behind, stand two marines and a Negro sailor. One of the former has detected the marksman by whose shot his noble commander has been struck down, and is pointing him out to his companion. The latter has raised his musket, and has evidently covered his mark, whilst the black, who stands just before the two marines, has "slew" himself round, and, grasping his firelock with a convulsive hold, looks at the intended victim with all the ferocity of a wild beast. The upper part is well filled by the sweeping of the sails, the cordage, and the wreck of a yard that has been shot away and fallen obliquely across the mainmast, just over the central group. The figures are not colossal, but of life-like size, and the minutest details of the scene have been well preserved.

The weight of the relievo is about 5 tons. It was cast in three divisions, at the foundry of Messrs. Adams, Christie, and Co., Rotherhithe, and absorbed the metal of five mortars and one 32-pounder, which were supplied by the Government. The height is 14 feet, the breadth about 13 feet 7 inches. There appears to be scarcely the slightest flaw in any part; and this is attributed by the artist, in a great measure, to the metal having been poured into the mould in a horizontal, instead of a vertical, position, according to the usual practice.

The three other alto-relievos, to decorate as many faces of the pedestal, were entrusted to Messrs. Watson, Woodington, and Ternouth; the two latter of whom, both artists of high promise, have since died.

The subject given to Mr. Watson represents Nelson animating and directing the boarding at St. Vincent.

Mr. Woodington was engaged for the Nile, where Nelson, being wounded, had gone below, and the sword of the commander of the *Spartiate* is brought to him by Captain Berry.

Mr. Ternouth had, previous to his decease, completed the full-size model of the Copenhagen panel, showing the landing of Nelson after the battle.

It may be interesting to enumerate the illustrations we have already given of the Nelson Column.

Number 79 of our Journal contains an Engraving of the Statue of Nelson.

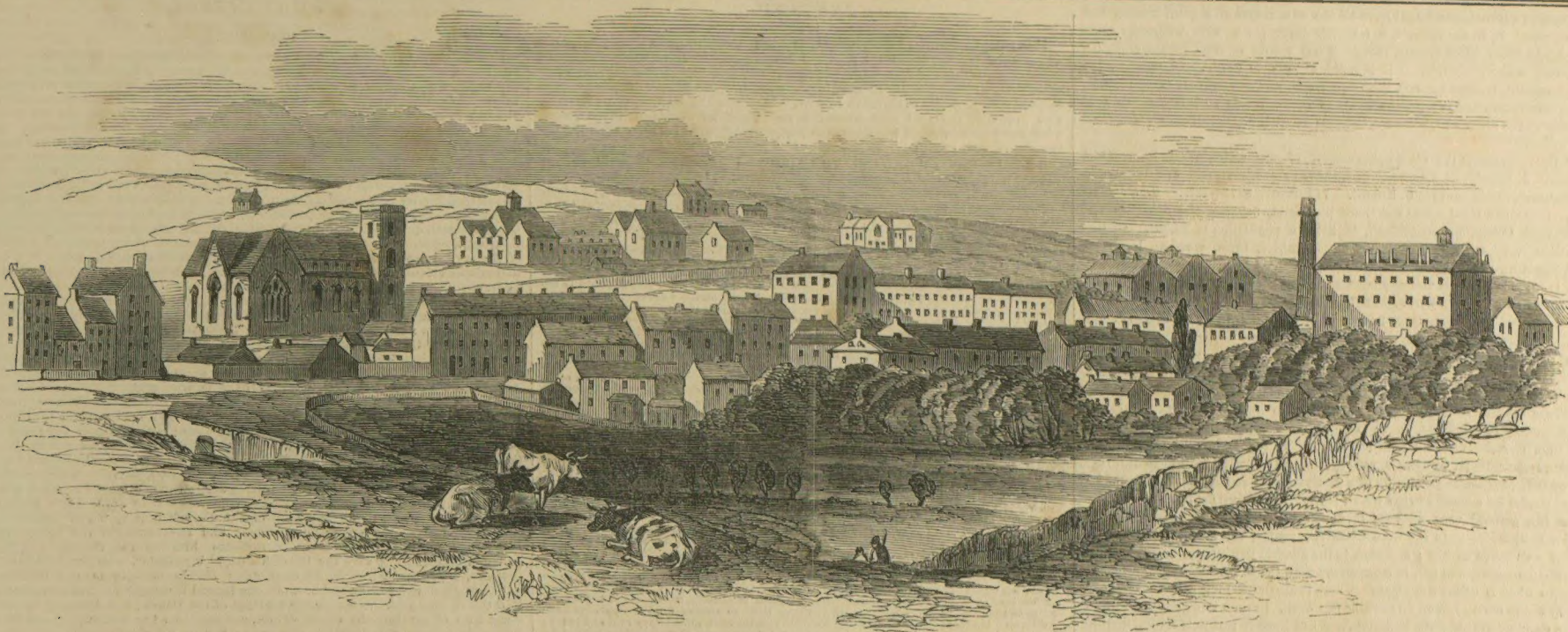
Number 77 illustrates the Column, and its accessories, completed.

And Number 81, the Column, with the Builder's Scaffolding.



ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY

BRONZE ALTO RELIEVO, BY CAREW, FOR THE NELSON MONUMENT, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—THE DEATH OF NELSON.



THE TOWN OF KILRUSH.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW.

(From our own Correspondent.)

[THE present fearful Condition of Ireland, made considerably worse, we believe, by the operation of the New Poor-Law, has induced us to give, as far as possible, a faithful report of the working of this Law with Illustrations of Localities, sketched by our own Artist.]

GENERAL STATE OF KILRUSH.

KILRUSH, which gives its name to a Poor-law Union, will be celebrated in the history of pauperism. With Clifden, Westport, Skibbereen, and other places, it forms one of the battle-fields of Ireland, in which property, under the guidance of legislation, has fought with poverty, and been worsted in the conflict. It is our purpose to describe the progress of the contest; and, as Sterne took a single victim to make mankind sensible of the horrors of slavery—as a single case of flogging women did more to rouse the people of England against the iniquities they had countenanced in the West Indies, than many volumes of general description—we presume that we shall make the condition of Ireland, and the working of the Poor-law there, more effectually known by selecting a single Union for remark, than by parading before our readers a great multitude of statistical facts. Our Commissioner is on the spot, and we illustrate the Sketches and condense the facts he has supplied us with. Sketch No. 1. represents the town of Kilrush.

As an appropriate introduction, we quote from the *Times* of Tuesday an account of the

"DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE KILRUSH UNION.

"The Limerick papers bring melancholy accounts of a "crisis" which has at length taken place in the affairs of this unfortunate Union. Money and credit are all gone, and starvation has literally set in among the paupers in the workhouse, the inmates having been sent to bed on Thursday night without having eaten any dinner—the only remedy that the guardians could suggest to numb the sense of hunger. The *Limerick Chronicle's* statement is as follows:—

"Notwithstanding the exertions of the local board and Poor-law inspectors, the in-door paupers were obliged to go to bed without dinner on Thursday night. The master brought the state of the house, as regards want of provisions for that day, before the board, when soup and chopped turnips grown on the land was the only food available. The out-door paupers are in a desperate state, crowding the depôts and following the relieving officers by thousands to town to get into the workhouse; but one day's admissions (300 admitted) so crowded the auxiliary, that admission was impossible. Barley, the produce of the land about the workhouse, has been ordered to be threshed; but are 2600 paupers to be fed on the principle of "live, horse, and you'll get grass?" It is fearful to think of the state of the Kilrush Union—nothing but starving creatures from the country to be seen pouring into a starving workhouse; the Board meet every day, but, if we are to judge from the general confession of that body, they are able to effect no good. The chairman, Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, took the chair yesterday, and his presence was sufficient it was thought to get the "needful," but to no purpose; out-door paupers and relieving officers were sent home, and in-door paupers recommended to go to bed. The coroner attended an inquest on a man who was found in a dying state on the side of the road near Kilmurry. Mortality in the workhouse has been small; but, owing to the able-bodied on the out-door relief being struck off, the deaths in that department are every day increasing to a frightful extent. Relieving officers complain that they must bury their dead without coffins. The Board yesterday agreed to petition the Poor-law Commissioners on the state of the Union, and said that the guardians would not be morally responsible for the deaths that may occur through starvation."

Kilrush is in the county of Clare, and on one bank of the Shannon. It is situated in a district that is both fertile and picturesque. It has all the con-



SCALPEEN.



THE VILLAGE OF TULLIG.

veniences of a haven, and might have all the advantages of a great trading and fishing port. It is, for Ireland, a tolerably large town, with well-built stone houses, and broad, clean streets, though it has plenty of mud cabins and dirt, like every other Irish town. It is going rapidly to decay, and most of the houses could be bought for less than the value of the stones they were built with. The Poor-house is now, and likely to be for a long period, the principal building in the town, and, with the Catholic chapel, constitute its architectural distinctions.

The Union to which it gives a name consists of nine districts:—1. Kilrush and Killimer. 2. Knock and Killofin. 3. Kildiddan and Kildysert. 4. Kilmihil and Kilmacdoan. 5. Kilmury. 6. Killard. 7. Kilkee. 8. Moyarta. 9. Kibballyowen. It extends right across the Clare peninsula, between the Shannon and the Western Ocean, and contained, in 1841, a population of 82,358. Of this population, very considerably reduced in numbers, there were no less than 22,661 receiving relief out of the workhouse, at the cost per week of £559, in April, 1849; and in June the number was increased to 29,049, who were maintained at a cost of £780 16s. 5d. Taking the average of the two months, the number relieved was more than 29 per cent. of the population of 1841; and taking the large number in June the number relieved was more than 35 per cent.; the cost of maintaining them was something less than 6d. per head per week. At the same period there were in the union workhouse about 2500 paupers, making the total number of persons relieved in June 31,549, or more than 43 per cent. of the population of 1841. If we knew the exact number at present, greatly reduced as it is, we should, no doubt, find that considerably more than one-half of the whole population, or more than 50 per cent., are receiving relief. So far as mere figures go, it is an afflicting picture to see every man, woman, or child, in possession of a crust or a pound of meat, beset by another beggar for a share of that which is hardly sufficient for his own wants.

From this general view we pass to an example of the manner in which the out-door paupers live. In the workhouse the people, till the last arrival, were tolerably well taken care of; and such is the general destitution, that they were well housed, clothed, and fed, in comparison with the mass. Our second Sketch represents what is called a *Scalpeen*. There is also something called a *Scalp*, or hole dug in the earth, some two or three feet deep. In such a place was the abode of Brian Connor. He has three in family, and had lived in this hole several months before it was discovered. It was roofed over with sticks and pieces of turf, laid in the shape of an inverted saucer. It resembles, though not quite so large, one of the ant-hills of the African forests. Many of the people whose houses have been levelled take up their abodes in such places; and even in them there is a distinction of wretchedness. A *Scalpeen* is a hole, too, but the roof above it is rather loftier and grander in its dimensions. It is often erected within the walls, when any are left standing, of the unroofed houses, and all that is above the surface is built out of the old materials. It possesses, too, some pieces of furniture, and the *Scalpeen* is altogether superior to the *Scalp*. In such, or still more wretched abodes, burrowing as they can, the remnant of the population is hastening to an end, and after a few years will be as scarce nearly as the exterminated Indians, except the specimens that are carefully preserved in the workhouse. Those whom starvation spares, disease cuts off.

Even from the *Scalps* the poor are hunted. "None of the houseless class," says Captain Kennedy, the poor-law inspector, "can now find admittance save into some over-crowded cabin, whose inmates seldom survive a month." A month's agonies—the result of hunger, dirt, and fever—after being expelled from a home, suffices to destroy life. It is a sort of Mæjendie experiment made on human beings—not on cats in an air-pump, or on rabbits with prussic acid. Yet the instinctive love of life is so great, so strong is the sentiment by which Nature ensures the continuance of the race, that Brian Connor dreads nothing so much as that he shall not be allowed, now that his hut has been discovered, to burrow longer in security; and like a fox, or some other vermin, he expects to be unearthed, and left even without the shelter of what may be called a preparatory grave. The mud cabins and turf huts that the peasantry lived in before 1846 were denounced by every traveller as the scandal of civilised Europe; and it was supposed that worse habitations were not on the earth; but the Irish have proved that in their lowest deep there is still a lower deep—that a *Scalpeen* is worse than a mud-hut, and a *Scalp* worse than a *Scalpeen*.

Men who are wretched and men who are criminal keep each other in countenance, and perpetuate crime and wretchedness. What hope, then, can be entertained of ever again elevating the Irish, when the bulk of them are degraded to *Scalps* and starvation, even to the dignity of mud cabins and plenty of potatoes? They may die out or may be killed off; but, when the half of the whole live on 6d. per week, and are thankful for being allowed to burrow in *Scalps*, there must be more hope of the savages of New South Wales or the Brazils, than of those whom knaves have flattered with the name of the "finest peasantry in the world."

A great and a just sympathy is just now excited by the sufferings of the needlewomen of the metropolis, and by the hard labour and poor pay of females in various branches of town industry. But they at least find shelter; most of them have clothing; they manage to get food, though the supply is scanty; and the most crowded lodging-house of the metropolis is a palace compared with the *Scalp*, or burrowing hole, of the Irish peasant.

The present condition of the Irish, we have no hesitation in saying, has been mainly brought on by ignorant and vicious legislation. The destruction of the potato for one season, though a great calamity, would not have doomed them, fed as they were by the taxes of the state and the charity of the world, to immediate decay; but a false theory, assuming the name of political economy, with which it has no more to do than with the slaughter of the Hungarians by General Haynau, led the landlords and the legislature to believe that it was a favourable opportunity for changing the occupation of the land and the cultivation of the soil from potatoes to corn. When more food, more cultivation, more employment, were the requisites for maintaining the Irish in existence, the Legislature and the landlords set about introducing a species of cultivation that could only be successful by requiring fewer hands, and turning potato gardens, that nourished the maximum of human beings, into pasture grounds for bullocks, that nourished only the minimum. The poor-law, said to be for the relief of the people and the means of their salvation, was the instrument of their destruction. In their terrible distress, from that temporary calamity with which they were visited, they were to have no relief unless they gave up their holdings. That law, too, laid down a form for evicting the people, and thus gave the sanction and encouragement of legislation to exterminate them. Calmly and quietly, but very ignorantly—though we cheerfully exonerate the parties from any malevolence; they only committed a great mistake, a terrible blunder, when in legislation is worse than a crime—but calmly and quietly from Westminster itself, which is the centre of civilization, did the decree go forth which has made the temporary but terrible visitation of a potato rot the means of exterminating, through the slow process of disease and houseless starvation, nearly the half of the Irish.

The land is still there, in all its natural beauty and fertility. The sparkling Shannon, teeming with fish, still flows by their doors, and might bear to them, as the Hudson and Thames bear to the people of New York and of London, fleets of ships laden with wealth. The low grounds or *Corcasses* of Clare are celebrated for their productiveness. The country abounds in limestone: coal, iron, and lead have been found. It has an area of 827,994 acres, 372,237 of which are uncultivated, or occupied by woods or water. It is estimated that there are 296,000 acres of uncultivated land; and that of these 160,000 are capable of cultivation and improvement. Why are they not cultivated and improved, as the wilds of America are cultivated and improved by the brethren of the Irish? Why are these starving people not allowed and encouraged to plant their potato-gardens on the wastes? Why are they not married to the uncultivated soil, as a humane politician proposes to provide for the starving needlewomen of the metropolis by marrying them to the *Currency Lands* of New South Wales? A more important question cannot be asked. There is about Kilrush, and in Clare, and throughout Ireland, the doubly melancholy spectacle of a strong man asking for work as the means of getting food; and of the fertile earth woeing his labours, in order to yield up to him its rich but latent stores; yet it lies idle and unfruitful. Why is not this doubly melancholy spectacle destroyed by their union, and converted into life and happiness, as oxygen and hydrogen, each in itself destructive, become, when united as water, the pabulum of existence? We shall fully consider that question before we quit the subject, but we shall now only say that the whole of this land, cultivated and uncultivated, is owned by a few proprietors—that many of them are absentees—that almost all are in embarrassed circumstances—and that, from ignorance, or false theory, or indolence, they prefer seeing the land covered with such misery as we have described, to either bringing the land under cultivation themselves, or allowing the people to cultivate it. Their greatest ambition, apparently, is to get rid of the people.

Our third Sketch shows the desolation to be seen about Kilrush and in many other parts of Ireland. No conqueror ever left more conspicuous marks of his devastation. The Sketch is not of a *deserted village*—though that was a miserable enough spectacle, for the wretched beings who once viewed it as the abode of plenty and peace still linger and hover about it—but of a destroyed village. The ruthless spoiler has been at work and swept away the shelter that honest industry had prepared for suffering and toiling humanity. A conqueror would not have had time and security to do the mischief which is perpetrated in safety under the guardianship of the laws by the Irish themselves. Within the Union of Kilrush, in the year of grace 1849, and before the coming of the month of June, about 16,000 persons had been unhoused out of 82,358, and 1200 were unhoused within one fortnight of May 7, in all, one-fifth or 20 per cent. of the whole population were turned out of their houses and the houses pulled down. Not less than 2890 houses were levelled in the Union of Kilrush in the years 1848-49. Ireland is now marked with many such monuments of the terrible mistakes of landlords and of the legislature as the roofless village represented in our Sketch.

(To be continued next week.)

IRELAND.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Most of the workhouse schools in this country are connected with the National Board. The *Northern Whig* states that at the last meeting of the Lisburn Guardians a motion was submitted that their schools should be placed in connexion with that board. The motion was adopted by a majority of eighteen to four; whereupon the Marquis of Downshire, who presided, declared that he could no longer be chairman of the union. After some discussion, it was agreed to postpone any final decision until the beginning of next month.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF FLAX IN IRELAND.—The annual meeting of this society was held in Belfast last week—John Sharman Crawford, Esq., presiding—when a long and valuable report was read, detailing the operations of the society in extending the cultivation and preparation of flax throughout the country, in aid of which two separate grants of £1000 each had been obtained from the Treasury, through the intervention of the Lord-Lieutenant. The concluding passage of this really important report observes:—

In several of the workhouses, both in Ulster and the other provinces, flax has been spun and woven into linen: and in some cases the plant has been grown on a portion of the ground labourled by the paupers. In a few instances, also, the fibre has been scutched in the workhouses, as a means of employing the inmates. Your committee are of opinion that the general introduction of hand scutching in the poor-law unions of the south and west would be very desirable, in cases where a district has just entered on flax culture, and where no mill has been established, or where the former has been proceeding with it, from the great expense of preparing the flax by the labour of inexperienced hands. The linen manufacture has participated in the revival of trade from its long depression; and, as much activity now prevails in many of its branches, there is a good prospect to growers of flax of a large demand and remunerating prices for that article. The establishment of a school of design in Belfast, and the patronage of her Majesty the Queen to the finer branches of the manufacture, are likely to give them a favourable impulse, and to increase the consumption of the raw material. The society has now been nearly nine years engaged in its arduous labours to accomplish the great national object for which it was formed. During the period that has elapsed since its foundation, in 1841, it has succeeded, notwithstanding the opposition that prejudices and long-rooted habits have presented, in generally improving the growth and preparation of the flax plant in all the districts of Ulster to which its operations have been extended. It has introduced scutching machinery of a very superior description to that formerly in use, and has thus accomplished a great economy in labour and material. It has induced the sowing of a large portion of seed, formerly lost in the steep-pools, thereby enabling the grower to increase the profits of the crop, by the sale of the seed, or its use in feeding his cattle. Since its attention has been directed to the districts of the other provinces, it has done much towards that great extension of flax cultivation at which it has aimed. Out of the 33 counties of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, its operations have been extended to 21. In some of these (Cork, Mayo, Limerick, Tipperary, Queen's County, Wexford, and Louth) flax culture may now be said to have firmly taken root; and in the rest it is in a greater or less state of progress, according to the circumstances of the districts, or the period at which the society took them in charge. Where flax has been extensively grown during the last few years of distress, it has been of the utmost service to the poorer class of farmers, by enabling them to reserve for the support of their families and live stock the food crops that would otherwise have gone to pay rent and taxes; but whose place, for this purpose, flax has supplied. The amount of employment thus given has been very great, more especially to the weaker classes of the population. When the society was instituted, flax was the only crop in which the Irish farmer had to maintain an equal competition with the foreigner. While all kinds of grain produce, cattle, &c., were subject to considerable duties on their importation into these countries, the duty on foreign flax had been reduced to a mere nominal amount. It resulted, therefore, that, notwithstanding the peculiar suitability of our soil and climate to the growth of flax, the merits of this question were thrown considerably in the background, by the premium that existed on the cultivation of other crops. At the present moment, however, since the late changes in our tariff, this disadvantage is removed; and with flax cultivation, so long neglected in those countries; and your committee have had numerous applications for advice and information, which they have always readily granted, and, we believe, to the great benefit of the country. The cheapness of labour in Ireland must always give us an advantage in a crop requiring so much manipulation as flax; and experience has proved that in all the elements for the successful prosecution of this branch of agriculture we are in no case inferior, and often superior, to our rivals throughout the world.

THE PRACTICAL INSTRUCTORS FUND.—The Earl of Cloncaity announced, at the meeting of the Agricultural Society of Ireland, last week, that the Lord-Lieutenant had placed a further sum of £1000 at the disposal of the society, for the re-appointment of the Practical Instructors, who have rendered such invaluable service in the promotion of improved husbandry in Ireland.

THE POOR-LAW.—The increasing embarrassments of the distressed unions in the south and west form the leading topic in the local journals, the writers earnestly demanding legislative intervention and remedy. In the well-known union of Kilrush there are further evictions to aggravate all the existing evils. Forty-five families, who had been squatted upon eighty acres and some waste land in Kilmury, were evicted last week. They had held under a middleman, as intermediate landlord, and this person having been ejected for non-payment of rent, the wretched colony of cottiers were turned adrift. A harrowing account of this "clearance" is given in the *Limerick and Clare Examiner*. It is stated that the land has been let to a neighbouring farmer, who, when bidding for it, "exhibited a stocking full of gold to the landlord's gaze," and was at once accepted. In the Westport and Castlebar unions great exertions are made to diminish the expenditure of the staff, and to put a stop to out-door relief. In Westport the Marquis of Sligo is actively engaged in a personal revision of the paper lists in the several electoral divisions. Even in the comparatively well-circumstanced union of Parsonstown, King's County, where the Earl of Rosse has been so creditably exerting himself, the pressure of poor-rates is severely felt, and the Poor-law Commissioners, it appears, have, for the present, waived all claim to the repayment of the instalments of the debt due to the Treasury. At a recent meeting of the North Dublin Union, the chairman, Alderman Staunton, in remarking upon the report of the financial condition of the Limerick unions, observed that "that county comprised some of the best land in all Ireland, yet the produce per acre, in the year 1847, was only 5½ barrels of wheat to the acre, and 9½ of oats. That was miserable produce to be drawn from such fine land; but things were worse in 1848, for in that year the barrels of wheat descended to 4½, and the oats to 5 barrels per acre. These facts showed to what indifferent use the gentry of Limerick converted the opportunities they enjoyed in the possession of such excellent land, and went far to explain the embarrassments in which the unions of Limerick were involved."

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—The total number of petitions presented to the court up to Saturday last exceeded one hundred and fifty. The *Freeman's Journal*, in referring to the proceedings before the court, says:—"We are unable to calculate the amount of debts represented, or the value of the properties involved, but the former must considerably exceed three millions sterling, while the latter, in times more auspicious to vendors, must have represented several hundreds of thousands per annum. To show the increasing confidence in the court, as well as the hard work in prospect for the commissioners, we can state that between the 16th and 28th of November, or during ten office days, sixty-seven new petitions were presented. Of these, nineteen refer to Connaught, one embracing a very large property, that of Lord Orammore, owner, and Sir Moses Montefiore and Samuel Gurney, petitioners. Another noble Lord, long an absentee, the Earl of Aldborough, is brought before the court by Mr. Grogan, M.P., and J. A. Wall. In the south, a very fine property, Mr. Deane Freeman's, is likely to pass into market overt."

THE IRISH PROTECTIONIST MOVEMENT.—The Protectionists of the sister country are beginning to bestir themselves. The *Limerick Chronicle* announces that "a very important document is now circulating through Ireland, at the instance of the Earl of Glengall and other peers, in the shape of a petition to her Majesty, praying for the protection to the agricultural interests of the country." That journal adds: "We believe it is intended as a groundwork for an amendment to the Address in Parliament next session, in case some means of relief are not recommended by the Speech from the Throne. We understand the petition is prepared with great ability, taking a brief review of the evils of this country, social and political, and breathes throughout a spirit of nationality on one hand, and loyalty on the other. The abolition of the Vice-royalty of Ireland is the only questionable topic in the address."

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration still continues unabated, even at this inclement season of the year. On Friday week the *Jane Black* sailed from Limerick for America with nearly 300 passengers, some of whom were citizens, who carried with them the enterprise and capital for which they had no prospect of profitable investment in their own country. Artisans from the same city and neighbourhood at the same time proceeded in considerable numbers by the train for Liverpool, en route to America.

THE WEATHER.—During the latter portion of last week the weather was exceedingly boisterous, violent gales being accompanied by a very heavy fall of rain. The accounts from the provinces describe a similar state of the weather, and the floods have inflicted considerable injury in various parts of the country. At Waterford it blew a regular storm. In the vicinity of Dublin there were some extensive floods, caused by incessant rain, but no accident of a serious character has resulted. The pavilion raised at Belfast for the reception of the Queen has been destroyed by the heavy gales.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The association met on Monday, at Conciliation Hall, Mr. James Murphy in the chair. There was a very thin attendance. Mr. John O'Connell, referring to the negotiations on foot for a union between the parties composing the "Irish Alliance" and the repealers of Conciliation Hall, said that the negotiations were commenced by the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, who took up the idea that there might be an amalgamation between both parties. Two or three communications had already passed between the negotiating parties; but more than this he was not authorised to state; but he must confess he did not see his way distinctly to that termination which Dr. Spratt had so much at heart; namely, a re-union of repealers upon principles that were perfectly peaceful, legal, and constitutional. However, the committee appointed by the association were giving their most anxious consideration to the subject, and the association might rest satisfied they would ever keep in view their guiding star of peaceful and legal agitation. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman moved that the association do approve of the conduct of the committee in entering into the negotiations he had referred to, and that authority be given them to carry the matter to an issue. The resolution was adopted; after which, the rent was announced to be £15 15s.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN LEITH.—Thirty-five Hungarians—a portion, we believe, of the defenders of Comorn—have been landed lately at Leith in circumstances fitted to excite deep through respectful compassion. Twenty-seven of these are gentlemen of rank, education, and formerly of wealth, and all of them are now penniless. They had arrived at Hamburg on their way to America, and were waiting for a passage, when the Hamburg police, acting under foreign and evil influence, drove them from the city and compelled them to seek refuge on our shores. They are indebted to Captain Blackwood, of the *Martello*, for a cabin passage at half-price. It is gratifying to be able to state that the merchants of Leith have at once raised \$500 for the strangers cast among them, and mean at least to try to make up £250, which will pay the passage to America and other expenses.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.

Under the title of "Mina," a new two-act opera, the music by Signor Schira, and the libretto by Messrs. Val. Morris and G. Linley, was produced on Saturday night, with marked success, and has been repeated this week with equal tokens of favour. Signor Schira has been some years a resident in this country, and has been the musical director and conductor at Drury-Lane and the Princess' theatres, under the respective dynasties of Messrs. Bunn and Maddox. As a singing-master, since his secession from the theatre, Signor Schira has been well known, and he had the general reputation of being an accomplished professor of his art, who, in other countries, had been recognized as a composer of merit and promise. The lessee of the Princess' was, therefore, quite right when he afforded Signor Schira the opportunity of composing a work for the English stage, and the result has quite justified the selection. Signor Schira has shown that he is well qualified for the lyric drama, for he has succeeded under every possible disadvantage—not only in inadequate execution of his work, but despite of the very worst libretto that ever poor composer was inflicted with. It is an undeniable evidence of Signor Schira's abilities, that for such a miserable poem he has composed such elegant and dramatic music.

The title of the drama would indicate that it had reference to Spain and General Mina, whose exploits in the Basque Provinces would supply intensely interesting stage situations; but this is not the case. *Mina* is not a Spaniard, but a young and warbling Swedish nightingale—as exemplified by Miss Louisa Pyne, that charming vocalist, who so recently has risen to fame, and is delighting the town by vocalisation, which, since the days of Miss Stephens, has had no parallel. And *Mina* is the daughter of *Ozenstern* (H. Corri), who, under the name of *Ritson*, is concealed in Dalecarlia, at that period of Swedish and Danish History (1550) when Gustavus was in exile, and Christiern of Denmark held Sweden in thrall. The Royal personages, however, do not figure in the drama; but there is *Count d'Oreille*, a French noble, whose life has been saved in shipwreck by Gustavus, in whose service the *Count* had proposed to enlist, and who falls in love with *Mina*. The Swedish maiden reciprocates this affection, thereby giving mortal offence to a buffo burgomaster, *Ulric* (Mr. Weiss), who is attached to *Mina*, notwithstanding a breach of promise he has committed with *Jenny* (Mrs. Weiss), *Mina's* maid. *Ulric*, to be revenged of the French officer, whose likeness to Gustavus deceives the stupid burgomaster and innkeeper, in the belief that *D'Oreille* is the Swedish King, denounces him to the Danes; and the gallant Frenchman, to save the life of his Royal benefactor, who has been taken prisoner, frees the Monarch, by confirming *Ulric's* mistake in the identity.

This incident concluding the first act, the second is occupied with the attempts of *D'Oreille* and *Ritson* to escape the clutches of the Danes; and *Mina*, by the old stage trick of making the escort drunk, accomplishes the escape. *Ritson* then rouses the miners of Dalecarlia, who are in fact his attached tenants, and, after "blowing up" the Danes, news is received by *D'Oreille*, "sword in hand," as the book says, of the gain of a great battle by Gustavus, whereby he secures his throne, *Ritson* his estates and rank, *Mina* her Frenchman, and *Jenny* her Burgomaster, who repents both politically and amorously, thus enabling Miss Louisa Pyne to sing her bravura rondo finale in magnificent style.

The story, if it had been treated with ordinary tact, and the incidents developed with the slightest dramatic ingenuity and power, might have been rendered very effective; but the arrangements of the situations are so absurd, the distribution of the solos and concerted pieces so disorderly, the dialogue so puerile and commonplace, that it becomes a matter of especial wonder how the composer could have triumphed over his manifold disadvantages and difficulties. Yet, by all impartial amateurs, who do not consider that the fact of an Italian birth and name is sufficient to exclude the possessor thereof from musical talent and inspiration, the manifold beauties of Schira's music will be at once admitted. Like the majority of composers of the present day, whether English or foreign, [Schira's] forms and ideas have little individuality, and "Mina," like Macfarren's "Charles the Second," may be analysed and traced, from bar to bar, to certain received models, only that Macfarren's imitations are more learned and ingenious than those of his Italian rival. If the question of originality be mooted, we should like to know the operatic works heard of late years which will stand the test, except those of Meyerbeer, Anber, Spohr, and Rossini. Schira is gifted with elegance and facility, if not endowed with learning and profundity. He was probably embarrassed in his task, by having to provide a certain quantity of ballad of English cut; but even in this school Schira has been quite successful. The ballad, for instance, "I'm but a lowly maiden," nicely sung by Mrs. Weiss, by the way, and deservedly encored, is replete with sentiment and grace, and will be as popular as any maiden ballad. The *aria d'entrata* of *Mina*, "They twine the bridal wreath," and the accompanied recitative, "I love," are truly elegant and melodious inspirations; but the Pacini kind of cabaletta ending the *scena* almost ruined the beauty of the preceding portion. The song, "I have roam'd the wide world over," is a clever characteristic tenor air, and Mr. Harrison gained his encore in it. The duo, "Oh! gentle Mina," has some dramatic points, the andante being very melodious. The romance, "Wake me not from my dream," was not so effective. The buffo air, "Abused and ill-treated by all," sung by Weiss, is very racy, but it is ruined by the words being so ill-fitted to the notes. The ballad, "Don't wonder alone," sung by Miss L. Pyne, whilst the Danes are becoming intoxicated, is quaint, and is happily conceived. A martial ballad, "Sweden shall be free," the *motif* of which is heard in the overture, was so indifferently sung, that its spirited character was lost. The second ballad of *D'Oreille*, "A blessing on her name," is a fresh and tuneful melody. The rondo finale, sung by Miss Pyne with such exquisite truth and skill, is piquant and original. The concerted pieces exhibit Schira's powers in a highly favourable light. Barring the absurdity of having a Tyrolienne sung in Sweden, the composition itself is a happy conception, and is well treated. In the form it may remind the listener of the air in Rossini's "William Tell;" but in idea and treatment it is decidedly original. The comic duo between *Jenny* and *Ulric* is light and skilful, but the words are ludicrously bad. The finale of the first act is constructed on massive proportions, comprising a well-defined sestet and choral support of ingenious and dramatic character. The under current of orchestration in the strettia is a little overdone with the brass, but the effect of the whole is imposing, and replete with powerful contrasts depicting the varied emotions of the characters, until the climax of passion is attained. The sestet was encored; but the finale altogether is indicative of Schira's dramatic powers of writing. A Drinking Chorus of Soldiers, a Chorus of Miners, an unaccompanied Trio for soprano, tenor, and bass, and a Prayer and Quartet, may be all cited as examples of the talents of the composer to illustrate the themes he treats, by investing them with individuality and dramatic truth. The overture is the weakest portion of the opera; except a movement for the stringed instruments, it is wild, unconnected, and noisy.

The ovations to Signor Schira, at the end of the first act and close of the opera, and to Miss Louisa Pyne as the star of the executive, were fairly earned; and it is to be hoped that the composer may have another libretto, at a future period, better adapted to display his talents.

LYCEUM.

The "Beggars' Opera" has been revived at this establishment, with Miss Rainforth as *Polly*, Madame Vestris as *Lucy*, and Mr. Rafters as *Macheath*. There is evidence of progress in the singing of the tenor.

SURREY.

Mr. Creswick has appeared during the week as *Mr. Beverley*, in "the Gamester," and *Claude Melnotte*, in the "Lady of Lyons."

HAYMARKET.

Mr. and Mrs. Kean made their first appearance this season on Monday, in the "Wife's Secret." On Wednesday, they acted, with Mrs. Warner, in "Hamlet."

NEW STRAND.

The psychological play of the Danish poet Henrik Harz, entitled "King René's Daughter," was produced on Tuesday, and afforded to Mrs. Stirling the opportunity of another triumph. The heroine of this piece is blind, and by the command of her Royal and philosophical parent, is kept in ignorance of her defect as a special calamity. A lover, however, is introduced, to bring her news of a world of sensations to which she has yet been a stranger. By the aid of a Moorish physician she is restored to sight. The moment in which she is enabled to contemplate objects—her father, her lover, and the bright heavens, is realised by Mrs. Stirling with consummate art. The other characters were well performed by Mr. Leigh Murray and Mr. Diddar. The management of this theatre deserves support for the taste which it displays in the selection of original pieces. The translation has been effected by Mr. Theodore Martin, better known as the "Ben Gaultier" of the *Dublin University Magazine*.

MARYLEBONE.

On Monday this theatre closed, and the present management ceased to exercise sway over its scenic stage. The piece chosen for the occasion was Mr. Knowles's graceful drama of "The Wife." *Mariana* found in Mrs. Mowatt one of her most delicate representatives. With a beautiful person and a sweet voice, Mrs. Mowatt proved, indeed, a lovely and enchanting representative of the Swiss girl—persecuted, promoted to a coronet, suspected, trusted, vindicated, triumphant. The trials of heart and mind were most expressively interpreted—force, as well as sweetness, was occasionally displayed, and a picturesqueness of attitude illustrated the more striking situations, and testified to the taste of the artist. Mr. Davenport's *St. Pierre* has never been exceeded. It is bold, gay, dashing, brave, and feeling to a degree. The great situation with his tempter, in which he extorts from him his confession of villainy, was exceedingly striking; and his death scene was conducted with much tact. The latter was beautifully shaded, and told with unmistakable pathos. Mr. Davenport has fully vindicated his claims to be one of the leaders of the Olympic company.

After the performance, Mr. Ellis, the stage-manager, delivered an address, in which he vindicated Mr. Watts's experiment as a manager during the last two years—truly asserting that he had done much and well towards creating a taste in a neighbourhood unaccustomed to dramatic exhibitions—and merited confidence for his future exertions. The principal performers were called before the curtain; and afterwards Mr. Watts himself was loudly summoned. At length, he appeared, but with evident reluctance, and was most enthusiastically applauded.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre was lighted up on Wednesday evening, for private inspection: the effect was highly imposing. The company is uncommonly powerful. Among the new engagements are Mr. G. V. Brooke, Mr. Compton, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Reeve, Miss Seymour, and a host of female talent.

The Windsor theatricals are postponed, on account of the mourning for the demise of the Queen Dowager.

Mrs. Gibbs, formerly Miss Graddon, of the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, after a long sojourn in America, will make her first appearance in England, since her return, at the St. James's Theatre, on Wednesday next. The performances will be, "Follies of a Night," "Twins," and "Midas."

A young lady, of good family, and, we believe, foreign extraction, who has played with great success in the provinces, will shortly make her first appearance at Plymouth.

MUSIC.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The *début* of Mr. Bridge Frodsham, the new tenor, has been exciting for some time past considerable curiosity, as it was given out that, in voice and style—although only known previously as an amateur—he was to be the English tenor *par excellence*. He was tremendously received at Exeter-hall last Wednesday, on his entrance to sing a common-place ballad by Captain Reed, "I do not ask a token." It was encored rapturously, and even demanded a third time, but the singer returned only to bow his thanks for this great ovation. Mr. Bridge Frodsham is remarkable for his strong likeness to Sims Reeves, and, at a distance, it is difficult to distinguish the new-comer from the popular artist; but the resemblance has no affinity in an artistic point of view. Mr. Frodsham is at present but an agreeable tenor, certainly not a great one in any sense, whether it be in quality, power, or style. His organ is like that of Robinson, the counter-tenor, only not so strong, nor is it so unctious. But he will be a welcome addition to the list of our concert singers, even if his physical force should prevent him from being a dramatic vocalist adapted for the stage as the leading tenor. Mr. Travers also sang in the scheme; and, from his style of delivering the very difficult first tenor air of *Ruoni*, in the "Huguenots," beautifully accompanied by Mr. Hill on the viola, there is every reason to anticipate he will be of valuable service in the new English Opera House, now in progress of formation. The other singers were Miss Poole, Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Eyles, the Misses Cole, and Miss Kell, Mr. Leffer, Mr. Land, and Herr Formes. Ernst was the lion instrumentalist; he played his divine "Elegie" most poetically and passionately—producing heart-rending tones from his instrument. In a quaint air *de danse*, of antique form, he was encored, and again, most cruelly so, in Mayeseder's air, with variations, when he substituted "the Carnival." His cadence in the Mayeseder air was one of the most prodigious feats in executive dexterity ever heard, and seemed to astonish the orchestra quite as much as the enormous audience.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

These popular entertainments terminated on Wednesday night. Last night (Friday) was the annual *bal masqué*. In the programme of Monday, a portion of Berlioz's "Harold" Symphony, one of the first instrumental pieces that has been written since the Beethoven Symphonies, was performed. It is to be hoped that the Philharmonic Society, next season, will either perform this Symphony or Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" choral Symphony. It is time that the works of the greatest instrumental writer of the age should be rendered as familiar here as they are in France and Germany.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Madame Sontag commenced on Tuesday last a second musical tour in the provinces, at Brighton, which will terminate on the 22d inst., visiting Chichester, Southampton, Liverpool, &c. Miss Catherine Hayes sang last Monday, at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, with the Misses A. and M. Williams, Huddart, &c. Miss Hayes will commence a new tour, Mr. Travers being the tenor, to sing in Italian operas and concerts in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, up to March next. The "Messiah" was given for the third time at Exeter Hall last night (Friday), with Misses Birch and Dolby, and Messrs. Lockey and Phillips as principals; Costa being the conductor. Mr. John Parry has given Mr. Albert Smith's entertainment this week at Nottingham, Derby, Lichfield, West Bromwich, and Leamington, and will give "Lights and Shadows" at the Hanover Rooms early next month. Handel's "Joshua" will be performed next Monday by the London Sacred Harmonic Society (Surman), at Exeter Hall; and on the same evening, at St. Martin's Hall, Mr. Willy will give his second classical concert. Mdlle. de Meric has met with great success at the St. Petersburg Italian Opera, as *Orsini* in "Lucresia Borgia," in which Grisi, Mario, Tagliafico, and Tamburini also appeared. Signora Fiorentini (Mrs. Jennings) sang *Norma*, at Potsdam, by command of the Royal Family of Prussia. Mdlle. Alboni is in Paris, and will, probably, appear at the French Grand Opera, in the "Favorita."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple chase fraternity have had little to occupy them this week, the Harlesdon meeting having been the only one within the "home circuit," while in the provinces everything has been "blank." The only fixtures for next week are Woodford on Tuesday, and Wolverhampton on Thursday. The coursing arrangements embrace Holt on Tuesday, Deptford (Wiltshire) on Wednesday and two following days, Biggar and Combermere on Thursday, and the Spelthorne (in the vicinity of Swindon) on Thursday and Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon was limited in amount, and altogether destitute of interest; it is only necessary, therefore, to submit a list of the market prices.

| METROPOLITAN STEEPLE CHASE. | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 3 to 1 agst Sir Arthur | 4 to 1 agst British Yeoman | 5 to 1 agst Vain Hope |
| CHESTER CUP. | | |
| 50 to 1 agst Peep-o'-Day Boy | 65 to 1 agst Damaak (t) | 65 to 1 agst Dough |
| 50 to 1 — Lady Evelyn | 65 to 1 — Vesta | 100 to 1 — Ruby (t) |
| 66 to 1 — Lismahago (t) | 65 to 1 — Chanticleer | 100 to 1 — Iron Rail (t) |
| 66 to 1 — Cossack (t) | 65 to 1 — Testator | 100 to 1 — Hissaway (t) |
| | 65 to 1 — Ribaldry | 100 to 1 — Kisparay (t) |
| | 100 to 1 agst Kennington (t) | |
| DERBY. | | |
| 9 to 1 agst Bollingbroke | 30 to 1 agst Voltigeur (t) | 33 to 1 agst Mavors |
| 12 to 1 — Ghillie Callum | 30 to 1 — John o' Groat (t) | 40 to 1 — Blarney |
| 22 to 1 — The Nigger | | 65 to 1 — Minx colt |
| CHESTER CUP. | | |
| 50 to 1 agst Whim col: (t) | 2000 to 25 agst Hotspur (t) | 1000 to 10 agst Kissaway (t) |
| 50 to 1 — Lismahago | 2000 to 25 — Kennington (t) | 1000 to 10 — Shillmiller |
| 66 to 1 — The Baroness (t) | 2000 to 25 — Sir Richard (t) | 1000 to 10 — West (t) |
| DERBY. | | |
| 9 to 1 agst Bollingbroke (t) | 20 to 1 agst The Nigger (t) | 30 to 1 agst John o' Groat (t) |
| and afterwards offered | £200 and afterwards offered | 35 to 1 — Mavors (t) |
| 11 to 1 — Ghillie Callum (t) | 25 to 1 — Mildew (t) | 40 to 1 — Garforth (t) |
| 12 to 1 — Knight of Avenel | 25 to 1 — Voltigeur (t 30 to 1) | afterwards offered |
| (taken freely) | | 2000 to 30 — The Sweed (t) |
| 1000 even between Mavors and Blarney | | 2000 even between Mavors and Pittsford |
| DERBY, 1851. | | |
| | 10,000 to 150 agst Hippolytus (t) | |

METROPOLITAN STEEPLE CHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP OF 20 sovs each.—Mr. Treadgold's Maria Day (Frisby), 1. Mr. Vevers's Vain Hope (Archer), 2.

FREE HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE STAKES OF 5 sovs each.—Mr. Oliver's Trust-me-not (J. Mason), 1. Mr. Vevers's b g by the Cardinal (Archer), 2.

THE ARISTOCRATIC STEEPLE CHASE did not come off.

MATCH, 25 sovs.—Mr. Reed's The Cobb (R. Reed), 1. Mr. Frank's Sampson (Jackson), 2.

CAUTION TO BUYERS OF GAME.—A few days ago, a Lincoln gentleman who was out shooting picked up a dead partridge, which, having no mark of injury upon it, excited his attention. On arriving home he opened the bird, and submitted the wheat, &c. in the stomach to analysis. The quantity of arsenic discovered was pretty nearly sufficient to have poisoned an entire family, and had this bird been found by poachers, or netted by them when unable to fly, it would in all probability have been sold to the dealers, and thus a very serious affair might have resulted. Farmers now steep their seed in arsenic.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle*.

INCOME TAX APPEALS.—The following notice has been issued by the Income Tax Commissioners for the City of London as to appeals regarding the property and income tax under schedule D:—"Notice is hereby given, that if any person shall think himself aggrieved by the assessment made of the said parish of —, in respect of the property arising from professions, trades, and offices, and of the other profits chargeable under schedule D of the Property and Income Tax, 5th and 6th Vic. chap. 35, for the year ending the 5th day of April, 1850, he may (upon giving due notice in writing to the Surveyor of Taxes, residing at —, of his intention) appeal to the Commissioners for General Purposes acting in and for the said district, at the meeting which will be held for the purpose of hearing and determining such appeals, on Wednesday, the 19th of December inst., at their offices, 36, Basinghall street, at 11 in the forenoon." The parishes in the City will be taken alphabetically. A similar notice has been issued for the metropolitan boroughs of the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Marylebone, Lambeth, Southwark, Greenwich, and the City of Westminster.

DURING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN THE METROPOLIS.—This description of offence is remarkably on the increase. On Monday information was received by the police that Edward Francis, Esq., of Shadwell, had been knocked down in High-street, Shoreditch, and robbed of a watch and appendages, value £20; that Mr. William Seagrove, of Islington, had been assaulted near the Angel, and robbed of his watch and £5; that a gentleman had been knocked down in Wheeler's-fields, Camberwell, and robbed of a gold watch, maker's name Jacob, No. 53,751; also that a gentleman had been knocked down in Keate-street, Spitalfields, and plundered of a silver watch, Jeffry maker; and that an inhabitant of Russell-square had been attacked at the corner of Montagu mews, by two men and a woman, and plundered of a watch and appendages, value £50. Instant alarms were raised, but they all escaped.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—The *Glenamara*, Government emigrant-ship, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday last for the purpose of taking on a large body of Irish female emigrants to Sydney, has been decked, having touched her bottom on her way down the river Thames.

It seems not to be generally known that, by the County Court Amendment Act of last session, all privileges of attorneys are abolished. It is provided by the 18th section that no privilege shall be allowed to any attorney, solicitor, or other person, to exempt him from the provisions of the act, or the County Courts Act, for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in England.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W E H. Kirtton, must forgive our suggesting the advisability of his studying the "Laws and Rudiments of Chess," before he again ventures to impugn the integrity of our Problems. Let him refer for a moment to the well-known rule which governs the act of a Pawn advancing if White, in Problem 303 or 305, move the Pawn as he proposes, Black would take it en passant with his Pawn.

T B O.—It would stand in writing thus: "K Rook to his 8th."

BEUTUS.—The Problem cannot be solved in three moves. 2. We have nothing whatever to do with either of the periodicals you mention.

Philosophy.—The diagrams in question must have miscarried.

BELLARY, SIR G S.—Many thanks; they shall be duly examined.

OSMIRON.—There is nothing to prevent the Black King going to Q B 2d, which would certainly delay the mate beyond three moves.

G J, Grimaby.—You are right. The note at move 17 was taken from the French magazine, where the game originally appeared.

J C W. M T G. PHILLO-CHESS, HON. SECRETARY, SUBSCRIBER FROM NO 1.—Ineligible M KIESERITZKY.—The Numbers have been forwarded; but the mismanagement of the Post-office with regard to *Pamphlets* transmitted to or from this country and the Continent renders us very doubtful of their safe arrival. The last number of *La Reuee* has not yet come to hand.

W E H. Kirtton.—It is impossible to make any great progress in the acquirement of the game until you are familiar with such merely rudimentary information. Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," or some other elementary treatise, and study the rules and general principles. The little book you mention is now quite antiquated and out of date.

A JUVENILE PHILIPOR.—See our notice to "An odd Irish gentleman" in the last Number.

J S, Dublin.—See the notice to "Heath," in our last Number.

W H D, Birmingham.—The first named work has now pretty well superseded all others of the kind. The second is published monthly, price 1s 6d.

ROBBIENSKI, F G R, R B, ETOVENS, &c.—Those by F G R, MILO, are wrong.

M A, Downing College.—Your suggestion has been accepted. We have just seen an extremely elegant folding Chess-board, by Leuchars, of Piccadilly, purposely adapted for the new Chess-man; and which, when closed, forms, with its chaste though richly-studded ornaments, a framework for the Carton Pierre "Sarcophagus," as unique as it is appropriate. Bellary's diagrams for taking down positions can be got for a trifle per hundred, either at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, or of Hastings, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

C F DE J, St Petersburg.—A private communication has been despatched.

PHILLO-CHESS.—Your five-move problem can be solved two ways in four moves.

R T C.—Through any bookseller, price 3s.

BLADE.—1. The advantage would certainly be on the side of Bristol, which possesses many amateurs of high promise; and one player, Mr. Withers, of pre-eminent talent for the game.

2. The "Philidorian" was written by Mr G Walker, and, if we mistake not, has long been out of print; a note, addressed to the Author, at the London Chess Club, would, however, obtain you the information you require.

J H.—A player of six months' standing would see the mate at a glance.

W G.—Of your three positions, we have selected two. That numbered 62 is not solvable in five moves.

ALPIL.—You have been misinformed. The New Chess-men can be got in the material called "Carrara," and very beautiful they look in it.

Solutions by E H G, DERYON, M P, The Rev G I B, The Rev C L, The Rev II B, CAISSA, FERS, BELLARY, are correct. Those by A A, MORGAN, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, ROBERT MACAIRE, CARLO FOLIERO, J A A, are wrong.

E H G.—In your last problem we doubt the possibility of White mating in three moves, if Black play 2. B to K 8th.

TITUS.—The promised work on the endings of games, by Messrs Horwitz and Kile, is not ready, we apprehend, to be published this year.

AN IRISH AMATEUR.—In Problem No. 306 the mate cannot be deferred in the way you propose; for, if Black play 1. Kt to Q B 3d, White replies with 2. P to Q B 4th; Black then takes the Pawn in passing; and the White Queen, taking the Q B P, gives mate.

D C C.—This problem on the wrapper of the *Chess Chronicle* is the famous "Indian" one. It is perfectly correct, and unquestionably the finest four-move stratagem extant.

F C.—The notion is ingenious, and we may probably have something to say regarding it when we have more space at command.

L W L, Tewksbury.—You should advertise your desire to play a game by correspondence with a very young player like yourself.

R V.—Too easy for our columns. | T Y R O.—You are altogether wrong.

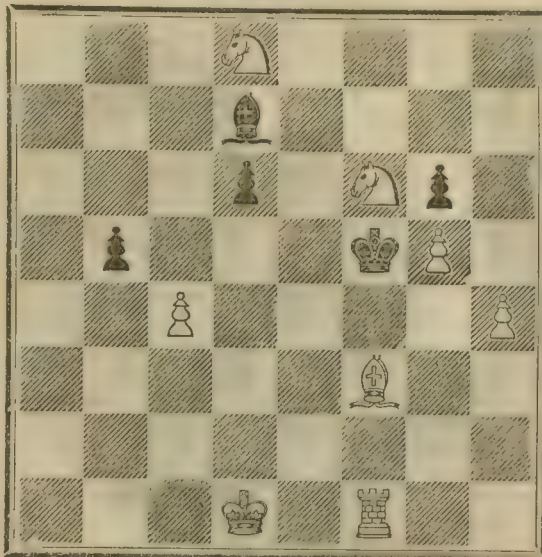
GREENWICH CHESS CLUB (Established Nov., 1849).—This Club will be happy to play a friendly game by Correspondence with any Club established within the last Six Months. Address, "Honorary Secretary, Literary Institution, Greenwich."—Dec. 8, 1849.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 307.

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to Q B 4th | Q to her 5th* | 3. R mates | |
| 2. Q to K 4th (ch) | Q takes Q (a), (b). | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| (a) 2. | K takes R | (b) 2. | K takes Q |
| 3. Q takes Q—Mate | | 3. R takes Q—Mate | |

* If Black makes any other move, White mates next move.

PROBLEM NO. 308.
By HERR J. E. RIES, of Stuttgart.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE.
BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.
WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).
49. Kt to Q B 5th. 48. K to Q B 5th
London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. HORWITZ gives the Q Kt to a London Amateur.
(Remove White's Kt from the board.)
(Double Gambit.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. Horwitz). | BLACK (Mr. K.). | WHITE (Mr. Horwitz.). | BLACK (Mr. K.). |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 14. Kt to K sq | P to K Kt 4th |
| 2. K B to Q 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 15. K Kt to B 3d (a) | Q Kt takes Q P (b) |
| 3. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Kt P | 16. Kt takes Kt | Q to K R 5th |
| 4. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 17. Kt to K B 3d | Q to K R 4th |
| 5. P to K 3d | B to Q R 4th | 18. P to K Kt 4th | Q to K Kt 3d (c) |
| 6. Q to her Kt 3d | Q to K R 5th (ch) | 19. K to Kt 2d | Q takes K P |
| 7. K to B sq | K Kt to R 3d | 20. Q to her R 4th (d) | K R to K sq |
| 8. K Kt to B 3d | Q to K Kt 5th | 21. Q takes B | Q takes B |
| 9. P to K R 3d | Q to K Kt 6th | 22. Q takes Kt P (ch) | K to R sq |
| 10. P to Q 4th | Castles | 23. Q takes Kt | B to Q 2d |
| 11. Q B to Q 2d | P to Q 3d | 24. B takes P | B to B 3d |
| 12. K to Kt sq | Q Kt to B 3d | 25. Q to B 6th (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 13. Q R to K B sq | P to Q R 3d | 26. B to K R 6th | |

And Black struck his colours.

(a) White played the Kt to K sq to induce his opponent to advance the K Kt P: he now returns him to B 3d, threatening to win the Q next move by B to K sq.

(b) To enable him to get away the Q.

(c) Taking the P in passing would have been dangerous play.

(d) This is an insidious move, as White not only attacks the B, but threatens to win the Queen.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 508.—By Mr. W. CRAWLEY.

White: K at Q R 3d, R at Q R 6th, B at K 5th and Q Kt sq, Kt at Q Kt 2d, Ps at K R 2d and Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K 2d, Ps at K R 4th and K 3d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 509.—By the Rev J. H. SWEET.
White: K at his R sq, R at K R 5th, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at K Kt 6th, Ps at K 6th and Q B 5th.
Black: K at his sq, B at K B 7th, Ps at Q Kt 3d and Q R 2d.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 510.—By C. S., of the London Chess Club.
White: K at K 8th, R at K B sq and K R 7th, B at K R 4th and K B 2d, Kt at K 3d and Q 8th, Ps at K 4th and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 3d, Q at K Kt 4th, B at K B sq and Q 8th, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 3d, K 4th, and Q 2d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 511.—By an Amateur of York.
White: K at K B 7th, R at K R 4th, Kt at K B sq, P at K Kt 3d.
Black: K at K B 4th, P at K B 3d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Bucks Association for the Relief of Real Property will hold its next meeting at Buckingham before the end of the month, and at Marlow in the second week of January.

The annual exhibition and dinner of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society took place at Leicester on Friday week. The show of cattle was more numerous than usual, and the condition of the fat stock was, perhaps, superior to any previous specimens. His Grace the Duke of Rutland carried off the first prize in class 1 with a splendid fat ox.

As the messenger of the paper-mill at Hylton was returning, on Saturday last, from Sunderland Bank, with the money to pay the wages of the workmen, he was attacked and robbed of about £25, with which the depredators have escaped.

A new church is about to be erected at Deal, to which the following contributions have been made:—The late Queen Dowager, £50; The Archbishop of Canterbury, £200; the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, £100.

At the Bishop Auckland County Court, last week, a claim for an extra fee of £1, for the burial of a non-parishoner, was disallowed.

A gift of £2500 has been made by W. Laslett, Esq., to the parish of St. Nicholas, Worcester.

An excellent eight-day clock has recently been erected in the tower of New Radnor Church, by Mr. Henry Scarratt, of Kington, presented to the parish by Sir William Sarsfield Hostler and Lady Cockburn, of Downton Hall, in memory of their fourth daughter, lately deceased.

The Austrian Government has just called on the publishers of the Vienna Journals to deposit, within thirty days, the caution money of 10,000 florins (25,000*l.*), required by the law of 14th March; but the publishers complain loudly of this, as a needless aggravation of the severity of the state of siege.

A letter from Odessa mentions that a division of five Russian ships, of 100 guns each, had just arrived in that port, to embark troops for Sebastopol, which is the ordinary station of the Russian fleet in winter.

The Legislative Assembly of France has rejected, by a large majority, a proposal to abolish the punishment of death.

Mr. F. O'Connor has sued several of the occupants of the Chartist allotments at Redmarley D'Abbot for arrears of rent, although it is said he had promised that he would forgive them one year's amount. The consequence is, that the poor fellows have now nothing but ruin before them.

It is decided that the great meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the ensuing year will take place in Exeter, in the week commencing Monday the 15th of July. There will be a pavilion erected for the great dinner, to accommodate at least nine hundred persons.

Thomas Steel, Esq., of Tuddenham, near Cambridge, was married in London on the 1st inst., after which the new-married couple repaired to Brighton, where the bride took cold and died on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

Sir Christopher Rawlinson is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras, in the room of Sir James E. Gambier, who retires, after a very long service on the bench in India; and William Jeffcott, Esq., succeeds Sir Christopher Rawlinson as Recorder of Pulo Penang, and Chief Judge in the High Court of Criminal Judicature for that island and Singapore.

The rolls of the final distribution of the Deccan prize money, due to the 6th Regiment, have been received from India.

James K. O'Dowd, Esq., is appointed Solicitor-General for the Island of Tobago; Mr. Francis Ellis is appointed a stipendiary magistrate at the Bahamas, and Mr. John Lawless is appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the island of Martinique.

General O'Donnell, Inspector-General of Infantry in Spain, lately presented General Narvaez, in the name of the chiefs and officers of that arm of the service with a magnificent sword which they had made for him by subscription, and which cost 190,000 reals (near £2000).

The *Popular* of Madrid says that it is quite false that the Pope has refused his sanction to the past sales of national property, and that there is no foundation whatever for such a report.

The vacancy created in the judgeship of the Westminster County Court, by the death of the late Mr. Dennis Creagh Moylan, is to be filled up by the appointment of Mr. Francis Bayley, the revising barrister.

The floods which during the last two or three days so imminently threatened great portions of the railways in the midland counties have subsided.

A printed circular, dated November 30, announces the fact that the Rev. J. A. Hammer, Curate of Tidcombe Portion, Tiverton, has gone over to the Church of Rome.

On Monday morning last, about two o'clock, the Cat-hole dam burst and washed away the gable end of the factory belonging to Mr. William Helliwell of Kilton Wood, near Todmorden, together with the goods and machinery, which were quite new and in good working order. The damage sustained by Mr. Helliwell is about £1400.

It is understood that early in the ensuing session of Parliament, the Attorney-General will bring forward, with the consent of her Majesty's Ministers, a measure having for its object an immediate extension of the jurisdiction of the County Courts.

M. de Lamartine has addressed another letter to the *Journal du Loiret*, in which he says, that, acting on the advice of several electors, he will prolong for some time the month that he had fixed on for tendering his resignation as a member of the Legislative Assembly, if the state of his health should require further repose.

Balfe, the popular composer, is at present at Berlin, superintending the production of his opera, the *Bondman*. Balfe's most ardent well-wishers could not desire for him a heartier reception than he has for the second time experienced in Germany.

Captain Clement Strong (of the Coldstream Guards), who met with a severe accident while hunting in the neighbourhood of Chichester a short time since, is, we are happy to learn, recovering from its effects under the care of Mr. Skelton, assistant surgeon to the regiment.

The Belgian *Moniteur* announces officially, that, in consequence of the death of the Queen Dowager of England, the King of the Belgians has gone into mourning for two months from the 6th.

According to the *German Reform*, the circulation of State paper in Prussia amounts to 28,842,347 thalers.

A funeral mass takes place in the Church of the Invalides at Paris, on the 15th inst. (this day), in memory of the ninth anniversary of the arrival of the ashes of the Emperor at Paris. The President of the Republic was to be present, and the Archbishop of Paris to officiate, assisted by several bishops and high dignitaries of the Church.

Matthew Bell, Esq., M.P., at his rent-days, recently held in Durham and Northumberland, made a return of 10 per cent. to his tenants.

An importation of 2300 slabs of tin has taken place by the vessel *John Betby*, arrived in the docks from Canton; and the vessel *Fortitude* has also brought 1246 slabs of tin from Whampoa as part of her cargo. The importation of tin from the Chinese empire is not of common occurrence, and the arrivals are of some interest and importance.

A lady in Port Glasgow bought some small whittings last week from a woman who came to the door with them, and on cutting them up to clean them the girl found a fourpenny-piece in the stomach of one!

Mr. Shelley has retired from the contest for the representation of Shoreham, and Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, third son of the Duke of Richmond, is, therefore, likely to walk over unopposed.

M. d'Hautpoul, Bishop of Cahors, in France, uncle of the Minister of War, has just died at an advanced age.

A notice at the Paris Post-office states that, from the 1st of January, 1850, the letter-boxes will remain open till six o'clock, instead of till five as at present.

A return obtained by Mr. Greene, M.P., shows that the total number of private bills introduced in 1849 amounted to 146, of which 34 were brought down from the Lords. The number which received the royal assent amounted to 132.

The *Ann Gales*, of London, outward bound, was lost off Cron-don Head, Waterford, between six and seven o'clock on Saturday last. The crew, with the exception of the mate, perished, making twelve souls who met a watery grave, including the captain's wife.

On Wednesday, the 28th ult., Colonel Hindley's cook, in Fort George, Inverness, bought a turbot of superior quality, weighing 15 lb., and when opened for the purpose of being cleaned, there were found in the belly two large whiting and a large herring, all entire and in good condition.

The Kilkenny papers state that tenant protection societies are spreading through that and the neighbouring counties of Ireland. The object of these societies is not opposed to free trade.

According to the *Limerick Chronicle* a vast reduction in the number of students in Trinity College, Dublin, has taken place this term, caused by the poverty of the country, and the opening of the Provincial Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway.

It is stated that a deputation from the contractors, to whom the Irish bankrupt unions are so deeply indebted, had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week, and that "the result has been highly satisfactory to the parties interested."

The Princess Royal of Hanover gave birth to a daughter on the 3rd.

The Austrian Government has just taken the works of the railway from Pesth to Vienna for 8,000,000*l.*, to be paid in eight years, and bearing interest at four per cent.

The miners of Newcastle, being desirous to enlist the public sympathy and influence in favour of legislative protection against the fearful loss of life by colliery explosions, are issuing a series of monthly tracts, to elucidate the necessity of some preventive measure being enacted for that purpose.

M. Verbeyst, the most celebrated book collector in Europe, or perhaps in the world, has just died at Brussels at an advanced age. He had founded a very curious establishment, consisting of a house of several stories, and as high as a church, and disposed so as to contain about 300,000 volumes, arranged according to their subjects.



UNCARTING SHEEP.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

(Continued from page 388.)

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. R. Stratton.
The second prize, of £15, to No. 42, viz. to Mr. Harvey Cime, of Townside-arn, Cobham.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. S. Foljambe.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 146, viz. to Mr. J. Stokes, of Riddington, Notts.
The third prize, of £5, to No. 149, viz. to Mr. W. Fisher Hobbs, of Boxstead-lodge, near Colchester.

A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. R. Beman.

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

CLASS XIII.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 171, viz. to Mr. John Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley, Oxon.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. John Hitchman.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 173, viz. to Mr. Charles Howard, of Biddenham near Bedford.

CLASS XIV.

The prize of £10 to No. 178, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS XV.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 188, viz. to Mr. William Rigden, Hove, near Brighton.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Rigden.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 195, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, near Worksop.

CLASS XVI.

The prize of £10 to No. 201, viz. to the Duke of Richmond.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Duke of Richmond.

CLASS XVII.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 210, viz. to the Duke of Richmond.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Duke of Richmond.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 212, viz. Mr. John Wentworth, Beckhampton, near Marlborough.

SHORT-WOOLLED (NOT BEING SOUTH DOWNS).

CLASS XVIII.

The prize, of £10, to No. 217, viz. Mr. William Humfrey, of Oak Ash, Chaddleshworth, near Wantage.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. Mr. William Humfrey.

FIGS.

CLASS XIX.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 238, viz. to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs, of Boxstead-lodge, near Colchester.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Fisher Hobbs.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 233, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

CLASS XX.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 250, viz. to Mr. Samuel Druce, Jun., of Eynsham, near Oxford.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Samuel Druce, Jun.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 243, viz. to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

CLASS XXI.

The prize of £5 to No. 251, viz. to the Earl of Radnor. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Earl of Radnor.
The gold medal for the best ox or steer in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, to No. 19, viz. to Mr. R. Jones, of Woodstone Lodge, near Peterborough.
The gold medal for the best cow or heifer in Classes 7, 8, and 9, to No. 108, viz. to Mr. S. Wiley, of Brandsby, near York.
The gold medal for the best pen of one-year-old long-woolled sheep in Classes 10, 11, and 12, to No. 137, viz. to Mr. G. Walmsley, of Rudston, near Bridlington.
The gold medal for the best pen of one-year-old short-woolled sheep in Classes 15, 16, or 18, to No. 188, viz. to Mr. W. Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton.
The gold medal for the best pen of pigs in Classes 19, 20, and 21, to No. 251, viz. to the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill.

Besides the above, there was a great number of particularly fine Fat Stock; among which a Lincolnshire Ox, exhibited by Mr. H. Ingram, was much admired.

(Continued on page 400.)



UNCARTING PIG.

The third prize, of £5, to No. 46, viz. to Mr. T. Bond, of Bishops Lydeard, near Taunton.

CLASS IV.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 56, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 57, viz. to Mr. J. Tucker, of Abbey Print-works, Stratford, Essex.

CLASS V.

The first prize, of £15, to No. 69, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Earl of Leicester.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 64, viz. to the Earl of Aylesford, of Packington, near Coventry.

CLASS VI.

The prize of £10 to No. 80, viz. to Mr. J. Rob, junior, of Thorpfield, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

CLASS VII.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 84, viz. to Mr. William Fletcher, of Rodman-thwaite, near Mansfield.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. William Fletcher.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 96, viz. to Mr. J. W. Peters, of South Petherton, Somerset.
The third prize, of £5, to No. 87, viz. to Mr. Edward Bowly, of Siddington House, near Cirencester.

CLASS VIII.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 108, viz. to Mr. Samuel Wiley, of Bransby, near York.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Samuel Wiley.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 106, viz. to Mr. Edward Newbatt, of Old-place, Sleaford, Lincoln.

CLASS IX.

The first prize of £20, to No. 121, viz. to Mr. Richard Hickson, of Hougham, near Grantham.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Richard Hickson.
The second prize of £10 to No. 116, viz. to Mr. Robert Beman, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS X.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 137, viz. to Mr. G. Walmsley, of Rudston, near Bridlington.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. G. Walmsley.
The second prize, of £10, to No. 130, viz. to the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley-park, near Stamford.
The third prize, of £5, to No. 136, viz. to Mr. T. Twitchell, of Willington, near Bedford.

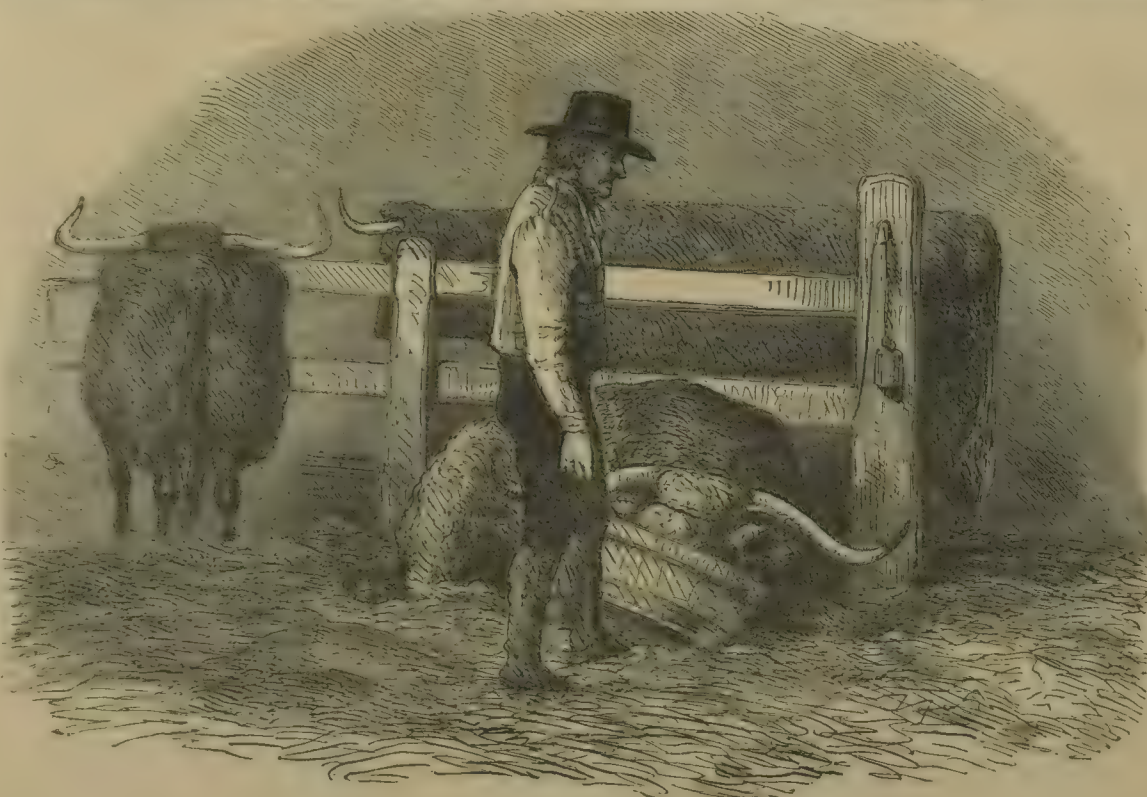
CLASS XI.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 143, viz. to Mr. G. S. Foljambe, of Osberton-hall near Worksop.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP (NOT LEICESTERS).

CLASS XII.

The prize of £10 to No. 150, viz. to Mr. R. Beman, of Moreton-in-the-Marsh.



FEEDING.



SCENE FROM THE NEW TRAGEDY OF "GARCIA," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

ON Wednesday, Mr. F. G. Tomlins's long-announced tragedy of "Garcia, or the Noble Error," was produced, and met with a success which deserves to be called triumphant. This success was well merited, on account of the skill betrayed in the structure of the drama and the ingenuity of its story. The tragedy itself, it is well known, has been long in print for private circulation, and is one of the number of "unacted dramas," the claims of which to stage representation have from time to time been so strongly and properly asserted. In this instance they have been fully justified. The merits of this play are all on the score of its stage adaptability; the demands which it makes on closet appreciation are few in comparison—though the struggle between conscience and crime is depicted with a power which entitles the author to take high rank as a tragic poet, though seriously and vexatiously wanting "in the accomplishment of verse." The incident on which the piece is founded is exceedingly novel—the murder of a witness by a son, to prevent his evidence being received against his mother. The Countess de Ygera (Miss Glyn) has sheltered, during a storm, a fugitive Morisco, *Rodriguez Xerife* (Mr. Graham), pursued by the officers of the Inquisition, and thereby herself falls into the hands of the tribunal, by whom she is condemned. But the Queen of Spain, perceiving the injustice of the proceeding, interferes, and procures her discharge. Previous to this, however, it is proposed that the infidel Moor should be re-examined by the court, and, according to his evidence, the matter to be finally adjudged. A nobleman, the *Marquis de Pacheco* (Mr. Marston), for his own ends, advises Garcia, the Countess's son (Mr. Phelps), to waylay *Xerife*, and to render his evidence impossible by his murder.

Mr. Phelps merits great credit by the very effective manner in which he gave artistic interpretation to the feelings of the son and a noble-minded man under such a temptation—the agony which he suffers in the commission of the crime, and the remorse with which he is subsequently maddened. All these feelings are exaggerated when he ultimately finds that the crime was useless, and that his mother has been saved by means independent of it. Then it is that Garcia feels that he had wanted faith—that he had abandoned his "trust in Heaven," and thereby brought upon himself a just punishment. Fain would his mother excuse him, and, in her dying moments, pronounces him, as if by inspiration, to be forgiven; but he submits with heroic satisfaction to his fate, and is led out to execution, leaving behind him that noble mother, for whose safety he had become guilty, dead of a broken heart for the doom to which he had thereby subjected himself. The distress of such a scene is exceedingly touching; and, enhanced as it was by the truly magnificent acting of Miss Glyn, became indeed sublime. At the conclusion of the performance the author made his appearance on the stage, as did also Mr. Phelps and Miss Glyn, and all three were most enthusiastically and deservedly applauded.

THE LATE MR. EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

SHEFFIELD—long and honourably distinguished for its association with men of genius—has just lost one of its most fervid lights—Ebenezer Elliott, the *Poet for the Poor*, as he is termed by one of his brother bards. "Though Elliott was a native of Masborough, and died at Argill-hill, near Barnsley, he belongs," says the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, "to Sheffield more than to any other place. Here he passed nearly all the days of his manhood's prime. He became famous as a poet whilst he resided in Sheffield; in connexion with Sheffield he became renowned as a politician; in Sheffield he earned the independence upon which he retired in his honourable old age; and in and immediately near Sheffield were composed many of his most celebrated works. He has pictured our hills and valleys in words of beauty and truth, so that our neighbourhood is especially and for ever linked with his name."

Ebenezer Elliott was born on the 17th of March, 1781, at Masborough, near Rotherham, where his father was a commercial clerk in the iron-works, with a salary of £70 a year, and "consequently, a rich man in those days." Ebenezer was one of eight children, and, to quote his own words, "in childhood, boyhood, and youth, was remarkable for good nature, as it is called, and a sensitiveness exceeded only by his extreme dullness, and inability to learn anything that required the least application or intellect." When he scarcely knew that two and one are three, he was put to work in the foundry, on trial whether hard labour would induce him to learn his "counting," as arithmetic is called in Yorkshire. But families are chequered in brains, and Ebenezer had a bright brother, Giles, which so oppressed the future poet with a sense of his own deficiencies, that he often wept bitterly. When he came dirty out of the foundry, and saw Giles at the counting-house duties, or showing his drawings, or reading aloud to an admiring circle, Ebenezer's only resource was solitude; he would go and fly his kite, and he was the best kite-maker in the village; or he would saunter along the canal bank, swimming his ship, and he was a good ship-builder. His sadness increased; he could not post books, or write invoices, or master a sum in single division; yet, by this time, he discovered that he could do "men's work," for he could make a frying-pan. Labour, however, and the honour paid to his brother, at length led Ebenezer to make one effort more. He chanced to see in the hand of a cousin "Sowerby's English Botany," and was delighted with its beautifully coloured plates, which, his aunt showed him, might be copied by holding them before a pane of glass. Duncie though he was, he found he could draw, and with such ease, that he almost thought he was a magician. He became a botanist, or, rather, a hunter of flowers. He did not remember having ever read, or liked, or thought of poetry, until he heard his brother recite that passage in Thomson's "Spring," which describes the polyanthus and auricula. His first attempt at poetry was an imitation in rhyme of Thomson's "Thunder-Storm," in which he describes a certain flock of sheep running away after they were killed by lightning! The

miracle was made to fit the rhyme, but was criticised by the boy-poet's cousin with severity never forgotten.

Ebenezer's next favourite author was Milton, who slowly gave way to Shakspeare. But Elliott was altogether unimaginative, and could trace all his literary likings to physical causes. There is not a good passage in his writings which he could not trace to some real occurrence, to some object actually before his eyes, or to a passage in some other author. He claimed as a merit the power of making the thoughts of other men breed; and he was fond of pointing to four or five passages in his poems, all imitated from two lines in Cowper's "Homer."

When Elliott became a poet, he grew more and more ashamed of his deficiencies. He tried to learn French—could get his lesson with ease, but could not remember it an hour. He began Murray's "English Grammar" at the wrong end (the Key), and never reached the first page. He never thoroughly understood a single rule of grammar; yet, by thinking, he could detect grammatical errors. He had a fondness for Greek and Latin quotations, which he begged of others, for his prefaces and notes. One of his earliest productions, a poem in blank verse, on the American Revolution, was full of this borrowed learning and other odd conceits: he sent it in manuscript to Whitbread, the brewer, who returned it with a flourishing compliment. Elliott's first publication was "The Vernal Walk," written in his seventeenth year; the rough verses of which he elaborated into bombast, and so printed them.



THE LATE MR. EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

Mr. Elliott first entered into business on his own account at Rotherham, but was unsuccessful. He removed to Sheffield in 1821, at forty years of age, and there made his second start in life. He used to relate that he here began business with a borrowed £100, with which he bought a stock of iron, which "tipped right over its head," or, in other words, he sold for twice as much as it cost. He was not unduly elated with such success—for, unlike his neighbours in those times of artificial prosperity, he saw that the bubble must soon burst. He therefore prudently kept his liabilities within the narrowest possible compass, and this saved him from embarrassment, and enabled him to take advantage of "the turn of the market." At one period, so successful were his transactions, that, as he told Mr. Howitt, "he used to sit in his chair, and make his £20 a day, without ever seeing the iron he sold; for it came to the wharf, and was sold again thence, without ever coming into his warehouse or under his eye." Still, this success was the result of years of laborious industry, of acute intelligence, and business habits. There are important points in Elliott's history, showing that "trade and literature may be combined, and that a man of the right stamp may fight an up-hill battle in both fields of enterprise, and win in both."

We have now to regard Elliott as a man of letters and a politician. The following passages, extracted from an article from his pen, in *Tait's Magazine* for 1840, afford a key to much of his career:—

"It is now about forty-six years [being then thirteen years old] since I quarrelled with my father, because he denied that one Englishman could thrash five Frenchmen. His little preaching parlour (he preached for love, not money) was adorned with aquatint prints of Oliver Cromwell, Israel Putnam, John Hampden, and George Washington, and the glorious victories of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. The good man (he was an old Cameronian and born rebel) did not fail to tell me what sort of victories these were. Still, I was slow to believe that *we* did not win. * * * I am fifty-eight years old, and have been forty-three a scribbler [since 1797]. * * * I do not remember the time when I was not dissatisfied with the condition of society. Without ever envying any man his wealth or power, I have always wondered why the strong oppress the weak."

Soon after the publication of the "Vernal Walk," appeared "Night," of which we have now only a portion republished, as the "Legend of Wharfedale." It was severely criticised by the *Monthly Review* and the *Monthly Magazine*. At that time, however, Mr. Elliott was much cheered by Southey, who delighted in taking up "uneducated poets." Next appeared a volume of poems, with a preface of defiance to the critics. It had no success; though Southey prophetically consoled the poet by writing—"There is power in the least of these tales, but the higher you pitch your tone the better you succeed. Thirty years ago they would have made your reputation; thirty years hence the world will wonder that they did not do so."

Elliott's next essay was the poem of "Love," to which he prefixed "The Glaour," a vehement satire upon Lord Byron, who Elliott fancied had looked scornfully at him in adversity. The attack, however, did not provoke reply, which was the object of the assailant.

Mr. Elliott next appeared as the fierce opponent of the laws relating to the importation of Corn, in "Corn-Law Rhymes," printed, with "The Ranter," in one volume; and noticed by the *Eclectic Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1829 came "The Village Patriarch," which was praised by the *Westminster Review*. The poet was, however, still but known as "the Corn-Law Rhymist." In 1830-31 Dr. Bowring first saw him, and introduced him to Wordsworth and William Howitt. The Doctor next showed Elliott's poems to Mr. Bulwer, then editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, wherein they were noticed anonymously, in "A Letter to Dr. Southey, &c. &c., Poet Laureate, respecting a remarkable Poem by a Mechanic." A few quotations were made from the poem, pointing out some of their beauties, their "extraordinary energy," "the beauty and skill visible in the phraseology," and "the eloquence and power" with which "poetry can clothe" arguments for free exchange in trade, and illustrations of the pacific influence of commerce.

Following up this good opinion, Mr. Elliott contributed to the *New Monthly Magazine* for December, 1831, a Spenserian poem, entitled "Byron and Napoleon; or, they Met in Heaven." The full tide of the poet's popularity had now set in, and we find the *New Monthly Magazine* claiming the honour of having been "the first journal that attracted the attention of the public to the genius of the poem called 'Corn-Law Rhymes,' and remarked how, since the *New Monthly* noticed it, other periodicals had taken up the previously neglected poem."

Elliott now collected his poems, and they re-appeared in three volumes, in 1833, 1834, and 1835; and in 1840 another edition was printed in one volume, with additions, which has had a large sale. The favourite vehicle for the poet's new productions for many years was *Tait's Magazine*; and the "Poets' Corner" of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* has often been enriched by his contributions, the latest of which appeared on the 24th ult.

The great object of Mr. Elliott's political life was the abolition of the Corn-Laws; and almost from the first appearance of the "Rhymes," until the repeal of, as he indignantly phrased it, "the Accursed Bread Tax," did he pour forth his hard-hitting verse and diatribe, and he formed a local society for promoting this object.

After a lull of a few years in the public on this great question, in 1838 they were again induced to move; and then commenced the agitation of the Corn-law League, and also that for the Charter. Of the success of the latter measure he had greater hopes than of the former, principally from some influential Birmingham Reformers taking part in the Charter movement. In Sept., 1838, Mr. Elliott attended a conference in London; and in the same month he presided at a public meeting in Sheffield, when the Charter was brought forward. In the succeeding January, however, when the Chartists put themselves in opposition to an Anti-Corn-law meeting, Mr. Elliott supported the measure which they opposed. He did not, however, completely separate himself from them until the events of the winter of 1839-40 satisfied him that the Chartist cause was in wrong hands.

In 1841, Mr. Elliott retired from business, and from active interference in politics, to spend his last years at Great Houghton, near Barnsley, where he built a house upon a small estate of his own. He now wrote and published little, and he betook himself to the quiet enjoyment of the country.

Mr. Elliott's last illness was of several weeks' duration: he was anxious that the marriage of his daughter with John Watkins, Esq., of Clapham, should be solemnised during his life; it therefore took place on the 17th ult., though it had been fixed for Christmas Day. As the newly-married pair passed Argill-hill, Mr. Elliott was raised up in bed to see them pass the window; when he desired that he might be buried at Darfield church, where they had been married.

Mr. Elliott died on the 1st inst., and was buried at Darfield church on the 6th. He has left a wife and five sons and two daughters. While on his death-bed, he dictated the following lines:—

Thy notes, sweet Robin, soft as dew,
Hear soon or late, are dear to me;
To Music I could bid adieu,
But not to thee.

When from my eyes this life's throng
Has passed away, no more to be,
Then autumn's primrose, Robin's song,
Return to me.

These lines were written at the request of the poet's daughters, to suit the air of "Tis time this heart should be unmoved."

A few days since, the writer of the memoir in the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* was favoured with a letter from the venerable poet James Montgomery, in which he bears this testimony to Elliott's poetic talent:—"I am quite willing to hazard any critical credit, by avowing my persuasion, that in originality, power, and even beauty, when he chose to be beautiful, he might have measured heads beside Byron in tremendous energy, Crabbe in graphic description, and Coleridge in effusions of domestic tenderness; while in intense sympathy with the poor, in whatever he deemed their wrongs or their sufferings, he excelled them all—and perhaps everybody else among contemporaries, in prose or verse. He was, in a transcendental sense, the *Poet of the Poor*, whom, if not always wisely, I at least dare not say, he loved 'too well.' His personal character, his fortunes, and his genius would require, and they deserve, a full investigation, as furnishing an extraordinary study of human nature."

Elliott has been aptly designated the Poet of Yorkshire; and his descriptions of its heights and dales, its woods and streams, and "broad towns," will long be fondly cherished.

His modesty and sincerity are conveyed in a preface, dated 1835, wherein he expresses himself as "sufficiently rewarded if my poetry has led one poor despairing victim of misrule from the ale-house to the fields; if I have been chosen of God to show his desolated heart, that though his wrongs have been heavy, and his fall deep, and though the spoiler is yet abroad, still in the green lanes of England the primrose is blowing, and on the mountain top the lonely fir is pointing with her many fingers to our Father in Heaven."

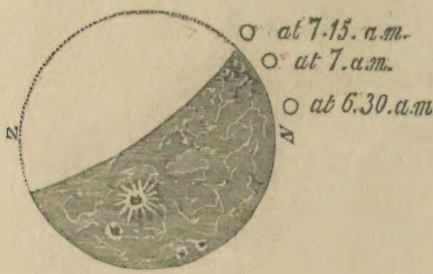
The accompanying Portrait is from a picture in the possession of Thomas Badger, Esq., of Rotherham, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to transfer so striking a likeness to our pages. It was painted some 20 years since.

THE MOON AND JUPITER.

AS SEEN THROUGH A THREE-FOOT TELESCOPE, OF CARY'S, ON FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1849, IN CONNAUGHT-SQUARE, LONDON, BY C. S.

THESE Diagrams represent the Moon and Planet Jupiter, as they appeared on Friday morning, Dec. 7, 1849, through a three-foot telescope of Cary's, not inverted, in their course through the heavens—No. 1 Diagram showing Jupiter at a few hours after midnight as he rode over the houses on the eastern side of Connaught-square, with the Moon above him; No. 2, at half-past 3 A.M., near the Moon; and No. 3, at half-past 6 A.M., when both Jupiter and the Moon culminated, and as they descended towards the horizon. Unfortunately, as the daylight increased, the clouds collected, and so completely obscured the planets as

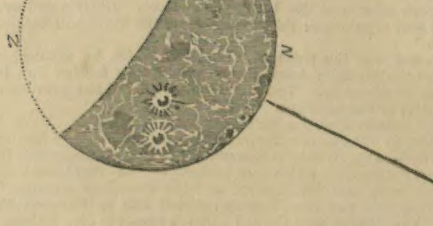
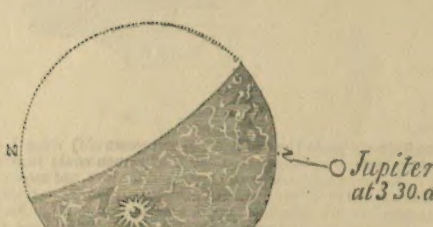
Jupiter at 7.30 A.M.



at 7.15 a.m.

at 7 a.m.

at 6.30 a.m.



to prevent my observing the rate at which they separated. From the time of their rising, it appeared as if they were running a race until they arrived at their ties in the Moon detached; and then as if the Moon had made a signal, Jupiter meridian, when Jupiter had approached so near the western edge of the southern unlighted limb of the Moon as to appear as one of the large cavi-started off on a tangent towards the horizon, leaving the Moon to follow at her usual comparatively slow rate. It was evident that Jupiter was at an immense distance from the Moon, from the circumstance of there being no diminution of his brightness, or any shade on him; although to the eye he appeared as near the Moon as if he had been a detached part of it.

REFRACTING TELESCOPE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In confirmation of a statement of M. Luvin, of Turin, which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for November 3, 1849, relative to the "Use of Coloured Glasses to assist the View in Fog," I have taken the liberty of writing on the subject. Some two years ago, when I first made the discovery, I tried what effect a coloured glass would have on the organ of vision, and I found, by applying a piece of amber-colour glass to my natural eye, a sort of artificial sunshine (if I may use the expression) was cast on the horizon, or in other words the field of view became illuminated, so that distant objects could be seen better. On that account I was induced to try the same glass on a telescope; I accordingly fitted it to the conical part of the eye-end of an achromatic refractor of forty-five inches in length, in conjunction with the eye-lenses of the instrument, and when the telescope was properly adjusted to the focus, I found the outlines of surrounding objects were more distinct by the aid of the coloured glass than without it, although the atmosphere at the time was very hazy.

Gilgal House, Tiverton, November 26, 1849.

R. WOTTON.

ORIENTAL ARCH.—At a recent meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the Master of Jesus College, President, in the chair, Mr. C. C. Babington, of St. John's College, exhibited a sketch of a Saracenic arch, separating the nave from the chancel of Garway Church, in Herefordshire. He called attention to the fact that this church was built by the Knights Templars, and thus accounted for the introduction of so Oriental a feature into an English church.—Professor Willis remarked that he did not remember a similar instance in England, and that he believed the arch to be truly of Saracenic type, and that it was not to be found except in places where that people had had influence.—Mr. Babington also directed attention to some recently uncovered sculptures on the chancel arch and east wall of the nave of Rolleston Church, in Herefordshire, resembling in some respects those of Kilpeck Church, in that county. He suggested that the presence of a cross semine in the hands of the figures might lead to the idea that the church had been erected under the influence of the Templars of the neighbouring preceptory of Garway, since such a cross was the badge of that order of knights. The drawings of these sculptures, having been made for the Archaeological Institute, will be immediately forwarded to that body.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. HUDSON AND THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—Mr. Hudson paid to this company £75,000 last week, in quitance of all claims on him, except a balance of interest of some £10,000, which it is supposed the company will either give up or divide between them and Mr. Hudson. This includes his bill for forty odd thousand pounds for the Sunderland Docks.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of railway proprietors at Liverpool, on the subject of a general audit of railway accounts, has intimated that the representations contained in them will receive the best attention. The answers to the general circular of suggestions for the proposed bill come in but slowly from the different railway companies. Monday last was the day on which they were all returnable, but up to that period scarcely more than one-half had been transmitted, though it is expected that the remainder, or majority, will all be in by the 19th.

SCOTTISH MIDLAND JUNCTION.—Arrangements have been made for the running of a through train to Aberdeen, in connexion with this railway and the Scottish Central. The trains from Glasgow start from the Caledonian terminus, Buchanan-street, at noon, each day. The journey between Aberdeen and Glasgow, by this route, may now be performed in seven hours and three-quarters.

THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We understand that the men who struck have resumed their duties on the line, the directors undertaking to yield to the demand for the dismissal of Mr. Royle, the inspector—to obtain this having been apparently the chief object of the men.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY FARES.—CHEAP TRANSPORT.—A contractor with the railway company for excursion trains has announced his intention of taking passengers, "first class travelling at less than a halfpenny a mile, and second class for about a farthing." From Leeds and Birmingham, 230 miles, the fare is to be, first class, 8s. 6d., and second class, 5s. 6d., allowing six hours in Birmingham, or the privilege of returning on the following day for an extra 1s. At the ordinary rates of travelling, the journey could not be accomplished for less than between £3 and £4, and at 1d. a mile would amount to a few pence short of £1.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Monday last an accident of a serious nature took place on this line. A train from Lincoln, due at Boston at 11.15 A.M., had reached the first semaphore from Boston, from which place there is only one line of rail, until the station-yard at Boston is reached, when a luggage train was seen approaching in the opposite direction, which the fog had before prevented the driver from seeing. The breaks were instantly applied to the London train, but, owing to the slippery state of the wheels, they had very little effect, and, in consequence, a collision took place. The engine and part of the trucks had luckily got on the up line, but the engine of the down-train caught the fifth truck, broke the connecting links, and threw the truck off the line, and the remaining four trucks were smashed to pieces, the splinters flying about in all directions. No lives were lost, and the engine of the up-train escaped with little damage, except breaking one buffer. Several of the passengers were more or less bruised by the shock of the collision. Several of the rails were displaced, but a strong body of workmen were quickly dispatched to the spot, who cleared away the fragments and replaced the rails, so that no impediment was offered to the traffic.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The buoyancy of the week preceding again characterized the market of the past week. Consols on Monday opened at 96½ to 97, advanced to 97½, closing "buyers" at that quotation. On Tuesday prices further advanced to 97½; but when the news transpired that Russia had positively demanded the expulsion from Turkey of the Polish refugees, a reaction to 96½ occurred, afterwards rallying to 97½. The settlement of the accounts on Wednesday passed off tolerably well, the continuation being from 96½ to 5-16 per cent., afterwards declining 3-16 per cent. Consols opened at a rise of about ½ per cent., closing about ½ per cent. upon the preceding day's prices. Thursday was "pay day," when two failures of importance occurred, coupled with an extensive misappropriation. Sales of Stock for Money on account of the public, doubtless realising after the late rise, caused a reaction in prices to 96½. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents continue to improve, quoting a relative value with Consols. Attention has been, at several periods, directed, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to the favourable investment Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have hitherto offered, in comparison with Consols. The opportunity now, however, no longer exists. The rumor of an intention on the part of the Government to reduce the interest on Consols has not been so active within the last few days. When the amount of the Three per Cent. Government Stocks (five hundred and ten millions) is considered, the difficulty of finding funds for the disbursements must be of a formidable character, in addition to the outcry that such a breach of faith would on all sides produce. It is not, however, credited where the best information is usually found. At the close of the week a slight flatness prevailed, as the following prices evidence:—Bank Stock, 202; Reduced, 95½; Consols, 96½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 8½; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 15-16; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8½; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 93½; Consols for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 54 pm; £500, June, 54 pm; 5-ull, June, 54 pm.

The Foreign Market has not partaken of the buoyancy of the English, and prices are generally flatter. Business has not, however, been important, nor have prices materially receded, as the following list will show:—Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 73; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 99½; Equador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 16½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex. Jan. Coupons, 28½; Ditto, Account, 28½; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 54; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 36; Spanish, 5 per Cent., Account, 184; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 38½; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 87½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 55½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 84½.

Shares, as the week advanced, became flatter, prices receding slightly towards the close. The last quotations are—For Berks and Hants Extension (Great Western Pref. 5 per Cent.), 5; Caledonian, 11½; Ditto, New, £10, Pref., 8½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 11½; East Lancashire, 11½; East Lancashire, 23; Great Northern, 7½; Great Western, 58; Ditto, Half Shares, 27½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 11½; Ditto, Fifths, 11; Ditto, New, £17, 6½; Leeds and Bradford, 100; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80½; Ditto, New, £5 Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 130; London and North-Western, 112½; Ditto, New Quarters, 12½; Ditto, Fifths, 8½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 2½; Lon. and S.-West., 31½; Do., New Scrip, 1848, Pref. 7 per Cent., 6½; Midland, 43½; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 124; Norfolk, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 17½; North British, 11; Ditto, Halves, 5; North Staffordshire, 84; Royston and Hitchin, 41; Scottish Central, 15; South-Eastern, 19; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 64; South Wales, 15½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, 17½; Ditto, Pref. of France, 1½ dis.—Brazilian, St. John's Bay Mine, 10½.—Union of London Bank, 12½.

John Hugh Smyth Pigott, Esq., lord of the manor, has, in addition to the many handsome gifts made to the Institutions of Weston-super-Mare, just intimated his intention of presenting the rector and churchwardens with the splendid organ lately used at his mansion, Brockley Hall, for the use of the parish church there. The old organ at present used in the church is to be removed to the national school-room for the use of weekly meetings, &c. This instrument, also, was given to the parish by a distinguished member of the same family, and originally was in the possession of George III.

Lieutenant Lynch, of the United States navy, has volunteered to head an expedition in the ensuing spring in search of Sir John Franklin, if the Government will sanction the expedition. Lieutenant Lynch commanded the late "Dead Sea Exploring Expedition."

FOREIGN CORN.—The consumption of wheat for London in one month is 127,000 quarters, out of which quantity 112,000 were imported from foreign countries for the month ending the 5th inst.

The vessel *San Sheridan*, of Greece, has arrived in the dock from Athens, having on board 1900 quarters of wheat, comprising the entire cargo, of Grecian produce.

A vessel just arrived in the Docks from Leghorn has brought, in addition to a very considerable quantity of marble, in statues and other manufactures, as well as in a rough state, several cases of antiquities, consigned to a party in this country. The arrivals of statuary and works of art from the Italian States, via Leghorn, to this country appear to have lately been of a more than usually extensive character.

Mr. Beckwith, late secretary to the Leeds Infirmary, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation, for embezzling upwards of £1000 from the funds of that institution.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF THE IRON BUSINESS IN WALES.—The increase of the iron business is, probably, unexampled in the history of the world. The population, during the 40 years from 1801 to 1841, increased, in Newport, from 1423 to 13,766; in Trevechan, from 1742 to 14,942; Aberystwith, from 805 to 11,272; Bedwelly, from 619 to 22,413. This is the progress in Monmouthshire. In Glamorgan the increase has been, if not in the same enormous proportion, still enormous in itself. Thus, during the same period, the increase at Merthyr has been from 7705 to 34,977; at Cardiff, from 1870 to 10,777; at Swansea, from 6831 to 16,787. The progress in the actual trade is shown by the returns to be equally astonishing: in 1820, the iron sent from the works for shipment to Newport was 45,462 tons; in 1847, 240,637. The quantity at Cardiff, in 1820, was 50,157 tons; in 1840, it was 220,953; and this is exclusive of a quantity of iron shipped from smaller ports, which owe their existence to the last 20 years. We scarcely believe that any other country would show a similar result in one branch of business. The quantity of coal sent in 1846 from the four ports of Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly, and Newport amounted to 1,847,318 tons. The value of the shipments of iron alone from the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Carmarthen was estimated in 1847 at four millions sterling.—*Economist.*

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—A very limited supply of English wheat has been received fresh up to our market this week, owing to which, and the increased number of buyers in attendance, the demand for most kinds has ruled steady, at fully the late decline in the quotations. Fine foreign wheats have moved off freely, at full prices; but the out-of-condition sorts have commanded very little attention. There has been rather more inquiry for barley, at previous current rates, in malt, however, next to nothing doing. Rather an extensive business has been transacted in oats, the value of which has ruled firm. Both beans and peas have fallen in value fully 1s per quarter. Fine flour steady.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; rye, 22s to 24s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; malted barley, 24s to 26s; mashing malt, 26s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 53s to 56s; brown ditto, 45s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Trough and Cork black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 25s to 28s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 27s to 28s; maple, 28s to 30s; white, 28s to 29s; boilers, 29s to 32s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280 lb; Foreign, Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Not the slightest change has taken place in the demand for, or prices of, any kind of seeds. Cakes continue very dull.

Linned.—English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 45s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 0d; tares, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £28 to £29 per last of ten quarters; linned cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0d; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £8 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £14 5s to £14 10s per ton; canary, 78s to 84s per quarter; English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Breaks.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 4d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 16s 6d; rye, 23s 9d; beans, 29s 4d; peas, 30s 1d.

The 52 Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 5d; barley, 28s 3d; oats, 16s 9d; rye, 23s 5d; beans, 29s 3d; peas, 30s 4d.

Tea.—Several public sales took place on Thursday. The quantity disposed of was small, at barely former prices. Privately, the demand continues very dull.

Sugar.—An improved feeling has sprung up in the demand for most kinds of raw sugar, the prices of which have ruled the turn in favour of the sellers. Refined goods firm, at 48s 6d for brown, and 49s to 50s per cwt for fair grocery. English crushed to 48s 6d, at 28s 6d to 29s 6d per cwt. The supply of sugar at this time in the market is not very extensive.

Coffee.—A large speculative business has been again transacted in native Ceylon, at further advanced rates, viz. from 5½s to 5½s per cwt. Plantation kinds are, also, higher. Foreign coffees steady.

Rice.—Our market is steady, and the improvement noticed in prices last week is well supported.

Provisions.—The demand for the best qualities of foreign butter is steady, at an advance in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine new Kiel and Holstein is selling at 96s to 98s, and fine Friesland, 98s per cwt. The best Irish butter readily supports last week's prices. All other qualities are neglected. Carlow, firsts, landed, 74s to 80s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 70s to 74s; Cork, 69s to 71s; Belfast, 61s to 70s; Waterford, 60s to 68s; and Limerick, 60s to 68s per cwt. English butter is steady, with a good consumptive demand. Fine Dorset, 94s to 98s; middling and good, 86s to 89s; first Devon, 88s to 94s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 12s per dozen lbs. Large supplies of Irish bacon having come to hand, that article is heavy, at a further decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime Waterford sizeable, 44s to 48s; heavy, 40s to 43s per cwt. The best Irish hams and bladdered lard are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—F.C. on the spot has been steady, at 28s 9d to 29s; and for delivery from January to March, 38s 6d to 39s per cwt. Town tallow, 38s 6d per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—Although the business doing is by no means large, prices are well supported, except those of Linseed, which rule a shade lower.

Spirits.—Brandy and the best Jamaica rum are in moderate request, at full prices. Otherwise the spirit market is dull.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 8s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 8s per load.

Coals.—Butts' West Hartley, 15s 9d; Chester Main, 16s 6d; Hutton, 19s 3d; Haswell, 19s 6d; Kellou, 18s 9d; and Tees, 19s 3d per ton.

Hops.—The demand for most kinds has somewhat improved, and prices are well supported in every instance.

Wool.—The public sales have been well attended this week, and most of the parcels offered have found buyers, at an advance in the quotations of from 1d to 2d per lb upon those obtained at the preceding auctions.

Potatoes.—The best qualities move off steadily, at from £5 to £6 per ton. All other kinds are quite as dear as last week.

Smoked.—The supplies having somewhat fallen off, the general demand has ruled steady, and prices have had an upward tendency.

Beef.—From 2s 8d to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 0d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s 2d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Neugate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton are in request, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. Otherwise the demand is firm.

Beef.—From 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

HORSE GUARDS, DEC. 6.

ORDERS FOR THE MOURNING FOR THE ARMY FOR HER LATE MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Her Majesty does not require that the officers of the army should wear any other mourning, with their uniforms, on the present melancholy occasion, than black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm, with the following exceptions, viz.:

Officers on duty are to wear black gloves, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm; the sash to be covered with black crape, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

The drums to be covered with black; and black crape is to be hung from the pike of the colour staff of infantry, and from the standard staff of cavalry.

When officers appear at Court in their uniforms, they are to wear black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm, with a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

By command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief. JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 6.

Her Majesty does not require that the officers of the fleet should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with their uniforms, than black crape on their left arm, hat, and sword-knot; nor with their dress uniforms, than black gloves, and black crape upon the left arm, hat, and sword-knot; nor that the officers of Royal Marines should wear any other mourning with their uniforms than black crape on the left arm, hat, and sword-knot; except on duty, when they are to wear also black gloves, and the sash covered with black, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder; and except at Court, when they are to wear black crape on the left arm, hat, and sword-knot, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

The drums of the Royal Marines are to be covered with black, and a black crape is to be hung from the pike of the divisional column-staff.

JOHN PARKER.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 7.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Charles Miller, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul in the Georgian or Windward Islands in the Pacific.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 5.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal appointing the Rev William Cureton, M.A., to the place and dignity of a Canon of the Collegiate Church of St Peter, Westminster, with the Rectory of the parish church of St Margaret, Westminster, thereto annexed and united, void by the cession of the Rev Henry Hart Millman, M.A.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 4.

Ordnance Medical Department: Surg J E Williams to be Senior Surgeon, vice Whitelaw; Asst-Surg J S Little to be Surgeon, vice Williams; temp Asst-Surg W Perry to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Little.

DEC. 6.—Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieut Hon H F Keane to be Second Captain, vice Stanley; See Lieut E Bainbridge to be First Lieutenant, vice Keane.

DEC. 6.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Henry Hawkes, of Birmingham; John Bagshaw the younger, of Manchester; and William Henry Dutton, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the county of Stafford, Gentlemen, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTS.

W SHEWARD, Norwich, Pawnbroker. J WARD, Bishopsgate-street-within, City, chemist. J BEAMAN, Smethwick, Staffordshire, steel-manufacturer. W CONGREVE, Spalding, Lincolnshire, corn-merchant. R THOMAS, St Columb, Cornwall, draper. S SHEPHERD, Collymore, Devonshire, merchant. C COLVILLE, Liverpool, commission agent. J SPENCER, Manchester, cotton-spinner. J ANDERSON, West Dereham, Norfolk, butcher. S HEPKINS, Princes-end, Sedgely, Stafford, grocer. G DAVISON, Alnwick, Northumberland, carpenter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

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TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 7.

10th Light Dragoons: Lieut R W Hatfield to be Lieut, vice Blair. 13th Lieut E J S Blair to be Lieut, vice Hatfield.

1st (or Royal) Foot: Ensign H W Turner to be Adjutant, vice Bigwood. 8th Major J C Brooke to be Major, vice Lumley. 24th Ensign R H Holland to be Lieut, vice Selby. Ensign C Penne to be Ensign, vice Holland. 31st Major F D Lumley to be Major, vice Brooke. 32nd Ensign A D Kirkwood to be Ensign, vice Stapleton. 35th Lieut-Col A Tennant to be Lieut-Col, vice F D Wilson. 43rd Lieut D C Greene to be Capt, vice Coote; Ensign Hon H Wrottesley to be Lieut, vice Greene; Ensign F G Stapleton to be Ensign, vice Hon H Wrottesley. 48th Capt J W Smith to be Major, vice Rev Lieut-Col Bruce; Lieut G A Robinson to be Captain, vice Smith; Ensign R M Hall to be Lieut, vice Robinson. 64th Ensign H G G R. Lieut, vice Burne; Lieut W Bell to be Adjutant, vice Burne. 76th Ensign C Lord Lurgan to be Ensign, vice Kirkwood.

3rd West India Regiment: Staff Asst-Surgeon T Manners to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Deakin.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: See Lieut W J Gorman to be Adjutant, vice Clement.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut-Col Arander Tennant to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

BREVET.—Captains G Malcolm and N B Chamberlain to be Majors in the army in the East Indies.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Asst-Surg R T Deakin to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Manners.

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Her Majesty's Commands for a General Mourning will make the demand for Coloured Silks, &c. very limited for a certain period; and, as the whole of the remaining Stock of JOHN GEORGE and CO., at 192, Regent-street, must be CLEARED before the 1st of January next, to enable them to give up possession of the Premises to Messrs. WHITE and FINLEY, their Successors, they have made such a FURTHER REDUCTION in their large and varied Assortment of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Irish Poplins, Cashmere Dresses and Shawls, Mantles, &c. &c., as will induce purchases to be made for articles that may be required some months hence; indeed, no other cause than the urgent necessity for clearing the Stock by the time specified would tempt them to so great a sacrifice—all the Fabrics being of the choicest kind, and marked, in many instances, at one-half their original cost.

THE MORNING DEPARTMENT will be found REPLETE with every article requisite for COURT, FAMILY, or COMPLEMENTARY. JOHN GEORGE and CO., 192, Regent-street.

THE LADY'S NEW WINTER POLKA JACKET, Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 65.—W. FORD, Riding-Habit Maker to her Majesty, &c., begs to invite the attention of the ladies to this new and useful Jacket, made of mohair cloth, especially for cold weather. Price 2 1/2 guineas, lined with silk. For riding or driving this article of dress is unequalled, fitting the figure in the most beautiful manner, without a seam in the waist, and of sufficient warmth to dispense with a habit bodice underneath. A drawing, pattern of material, with directions for self-measurement, sent per post, on receipt of the name of the lady to whom the Jacket is especially for cold weather. Price 2 1/2 guineas, lined with silk. For riding or driving this article of dress is unequalled, fitting the figure in the most beautiful manner, without a seam in the waist, and of sufficient warmth to dispense with a habit bodice underneath. A drawing, pattern of material, with directions for self-measurement, sent per post, on receipt of the name of the lady to whom the Jacket is especially for cold weather. Price 2 1/2 guineas, lined with silk.

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MR. G. WALMSLEY'S LEICESTER WETHER,
£20 PRIZE, AND SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

(Continued from page 396.)

EXTRA STOCK.

The silver medal for the best beast in extra stock to No. 125, viz. to Mr. S. Gooch, of Honingham, near Norwich.

EXTRA STOCK.—NO. 125.—MR. S. GOOCH'S SHORT-
HORNED OX.—SILVER MEDAL.

The silver medal for the best short-woolled sheep in extra stock to No. 220, viz. to Mr. W. Sainsbury, of West Lavington, Devizes.
The silver medal for the best cross-bred sheep in extra stock to No. 168, viz. to the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk.
The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock to No. 264, viz. to the Messrs. Bearblock, Hornchurch, Essex.

CLASS XV.—NO. 188.—MR. W. RIGDEN'S SOUTH DOWN WETHER.
£20 PRIZE, AND SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS.

of the most valuable machines in use on the farm, and which fully maintained the reputation of the makers generally, in the quality and style of material and workmanship.

Amongst the novelties were the "Royal Albert Scarifier," made (under the direction of General Wemyss) by Mr. Smith, of Uxbridge. Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, of Lincoln, and Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrewes, of Reading, each exhibited a portable steam-engine—the former having obtained the second prize at Norwich last July.

We subjoin illustrations of two of the Norwich Prizes, which we were prevented from inserting in our Journal at the time of the Meeting. They are—

RANSOMES' AND MAY'S PORTABLE AND LOCOMOTIVE STEAM-ENGINE (the joint invention of Messrs. E. B. Wilson and Co., of Leeds, and the above eminent firm). This engine can be worked from four to seven horse power, according to the pressure of steam employed. It is furnished with a tender, and is locomotive on a common road; it requires no other fly-wheel than those on the hinder axis, which act also as carrying wheels, when travelling. As the processes of grinding, chaff-cutting, and threshing require very different rates of revolution, the power can be taken off from the crank-shaft, the wheel-shaft, or the edge of the driving wheels; and, by altering the gearing connecting the crank-shaft with the shaft of the driving wheels, two changes of velocity may be made.

PAUL'S DEEP-DRAINING MACHINE may be worked with three or more horses, and, by a single operation, will cut a drain, from three to four feet in depth, at the rate of 300 feet per hour, leaving a level bottom for the tiles to rest upon. It is also calculated for raising sub-soil to the surface for the purpose of claying lands; and when the clay is in a plastic state, will raise from four to five cwt. per minute. It may be used to greatest advantage when the surface of the soil may have become so hard, either from frost or dry weather, as to render it impracticable to accomplish the cutting of drains by manual labour. The utility of this implement, when it is required to cut drains on clover lands in course for wheat crops, and from which the first crop has been taken, is clearly seen; as the clay, from being immediately spread upon the surface, becomes thoroughly pulverized, and comes into immediate operation for the succeeding crop.



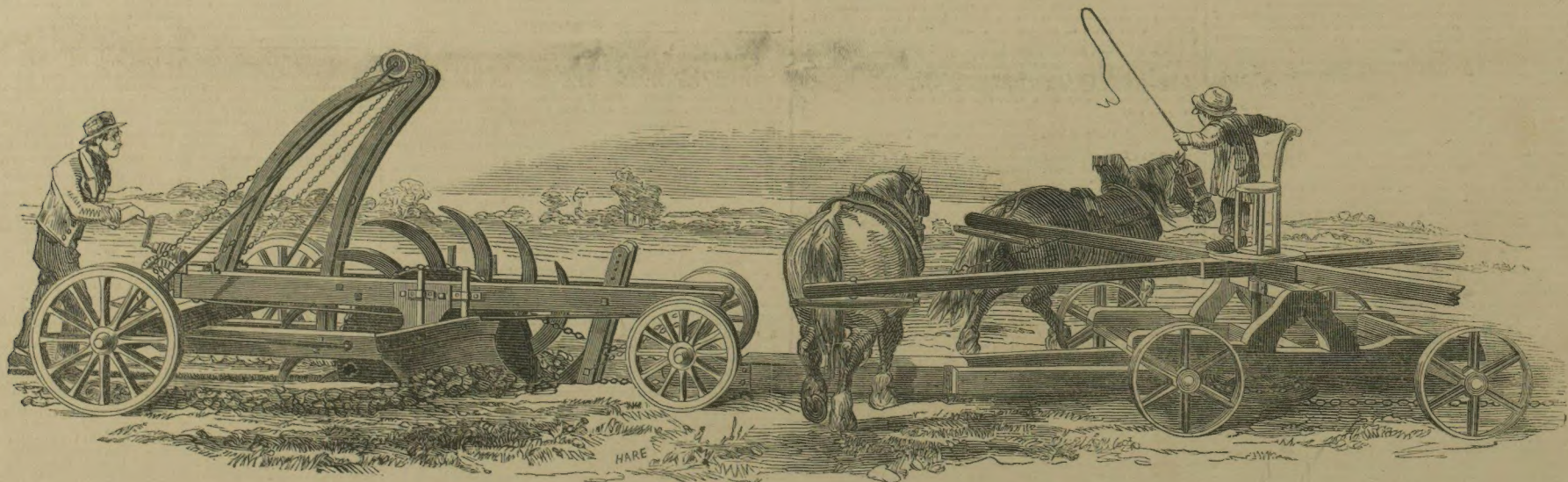
RANSOMES' AND MAY'S PORTABLE LOCOMOTIVE STEAM-ENGINE.

The silver medal for the best long-woolled sheep in extra stock to No. 160, viz. to Mr. G. Walmsley, of Rudston, near Bridlington.

THE IMPLEMENTS.

The Implement department was unusually crowded with almost every variety

THE FALL OF EMPIRES.—There are four unmistakable symptoms of a nation verging to its fall:—When every class of a nation, whether by extravagance, or speculation, or calamity, is burdened and entangled with debt: when every day there widens the breach between the two divisions of the people; not the noble and the mean, not the powerful and the weak, not the good and the bad, not the educated and the ignorant, but between the rich and the poor—the rich becoming richer, and the poor becoming poorer: when the empire has swelled out to comprehend such a variety of distinct peoples, characters, and religions, that the necessities of Government compel a compromise and a negation of principle; that what is proclaimed to be true in one province is repudiated as falsehood in another: and when the helm of the State, terrified by the noise of the waves and the madness of the people, can think of nothing but to let the vessel drive before the wind—the end of that empire is at hand.—*The Rev. W. Sewell's Sermon before the University of Oxford on the Day of Thanksgiving.*



PAUL'S DEEP DRAINING MACHINE.